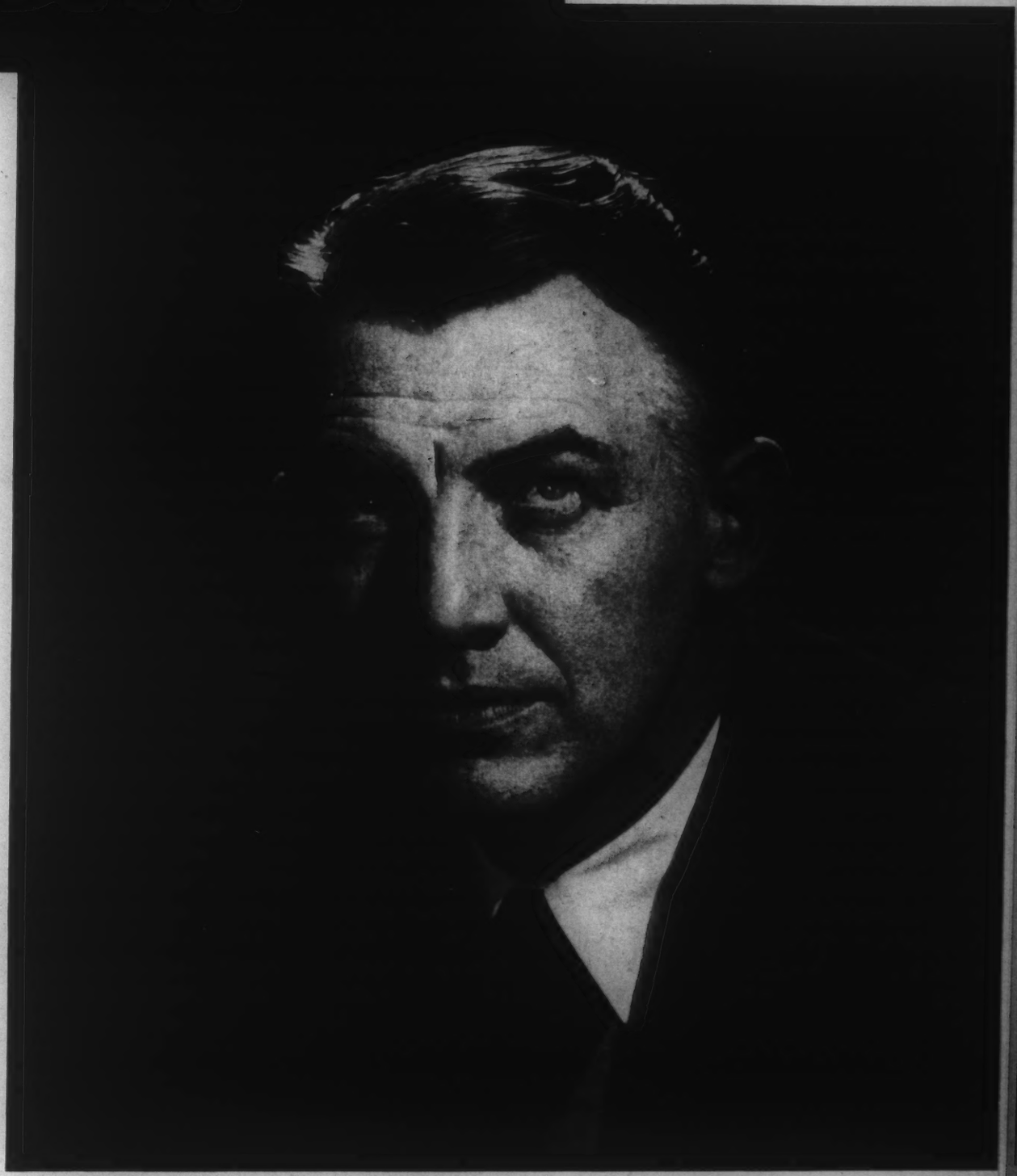
SATURDAY NIGHT

PRIL 18, 1950



—© Tony Archer

NEW ERA HOMES: *BC's Ned Pratt. See "Bold Boys on Blueprints."*

HEY'RE
UTTING
HE SQUEEZE
N GAMBLING

Page Nine

10¢

Psst! an Earful of Canada • Patrick Waddington
Peek at "Tight Little Island" • Mary Lowrey Ross
Is Old Age Security Practicable? • P. M. Richards

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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COVER

IT'S A return to the "Go West" policy and a reversal of recent migrations East. Easterner Ned Pratt and the other young architects are finding scope, freedom and clients in Vancouver for their new "contemporary" houses. These unorthodox young architects are tailor-designing young-in-spirit homes, based on the occupants' mode of life. They plan from the inside out, rather than making the interior conform to the more traditional types; they use native woods to blend the house with the surroundings. They are going places fast. Margaret Ecker Francis tells just how fast in her story on Page 29. —Photo by *Tony Archer*.

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Vol. 65, No. 28 Whole No. 2973

LETTERS

Vancouver Friends

CONGRATULATIONS on your city series. We particularly liked the report on Vancouver (SN March 14) . . . it carefully avoided being too Chamber of Commerce-ish. One point, however, I wish you had discussed more fully: the University of British Columbia. That's a natural beef of an alumnus, I suppose.

Montreal, Que. J. H. HUGHES

How To Avert War

I GENERALLY read Willson Woodside's articles, and I do not think I have read one more open to objection than "How To Avert War" (SN Mar. 14).

He has certainly made himself acquainted with a great deal concerning Russia and the Western Powers, so that if the differences which exist could be solved in an academic manner, the method of Atlantic Union would go a long way to do it . . . (But) if you will carefully read Ezekiel 38 and 39 and Zachariah 14 you will be enlightened as to why the battle must be fought and what weapons are used against this enemy—seems as if an H-bomb had fallen in Zachariah 14 . . .

The war must come. It is God's war—for us . . .

Montreal, PQ. JNO. A. GRAHAM

■ *Mr. Woodside feels slightly dizzy at being criticized for trying to show how war might be* averted.

Atlantic Union in Senate

AFTER READING Willson Woodside's article "A Bold Move for Peace (SN Apr. 4), may I compliment him on being the only writer who has commented on the subject of Atlantic Union or World Federation, although this matter is receiving the attention of many U.S. Congressmen and Senators, as well as British MP's.

The Canadian press notoriously pays little attention to what goes on in the Senate of Canada, a course which may possibly be justified on various grounds. You may be interested to know, however, that the undersigned made a modest speech on the subject (of Atlantic Union) last October, followed later by Senator Crerar . . . and Senator David of Quebec.

The silence of the editorial press was impressive in its unanimity.

Kitchener, Ont. W. D. EULER

Mr. Claxton Comments

I WOULD LIKE you to know how much I appreciate the piece by Michael Young (SN Mar 14), on the importance of Exercise Sweetbriar.

While I would not agree with everything he said, because perhaps, my experience is not the same as his, I would like you to know that in my view he has done a very good job; a task which in some ways was as tough as that of the Canadian forces engaged in the exercise.

This article will be helpful in developing an informed opinion about the problems of our defence in the far north.

Ottawa, Ont. BROOKE CLAXTON
Minister of National Defence

Bright Boys

SOMEONE told me the other day that on the tests given applicants for the foreign service in our Government, the question "If you were going to a remote island and you could have only five magazines mailed to you, which would you select?" is included. Is it so that SATURDAY NIGHT is named more often than any other Canadian magazine?

Toronto, Ont. JOHN MCCUTCHEON

■ *After a check at the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa, S. Lloyd Irwin, SN's subscription representative for eastern Ontario, tells us (1) that the magazine question is asked, (2) that in recent tests* SATURDAY NIGHT *was a choice of all candidates.*

Collision Ship

YOUR story "Black Jinx" (SN March 28) said the *Island Connector*, which collided with the *Gertrude de Costa*, was owned by the Canadian National Steamships. This was incorrect. The *Island Connector*, according to *The Halifax Chronicle-Herald*, is owned by Clarke Steamship Company.

Halifax, N.S. R. T. SMITH

Overseas TRAVEL SERVICES

1950 is going to be a big year for travel. Thousands of Canadians will take advantage of the Holy Year to journey to Italy. Thousands more will travel in Britain, the United States and on the Continent.

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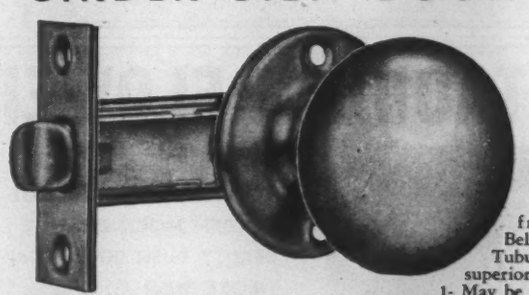

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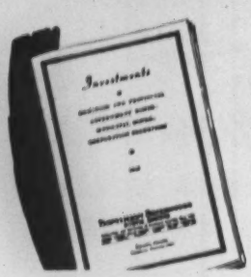

Investment Suggestions

A copy of our booklet "Investments" will be forwarded on request

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Canada Savings Bonds	2¾%	1 Nov. 1959	100.00	2.75
Government of Canada	3 %	1 Oct. 1959/63	102.625	2.67
*Canadian National Railway Co.	2⅞%	16 Jan. 1966/71	100.00	2.88
Province of Ontario	3 %	15 Dec. 1968/70	100.25	2.97
Ontario Hydro Power Commission	3 %	1 Apr. 1968/70	99.875	3.02
Province of Nova Scotia	3 %	15 Dec. 1965/67	99.75	3.02
Province of Manitoba	3 %	15 Feb. 1967	99.75	3.07
Province of Saskatchewan	3½%	1 Feb. 1966/68	100.25	3.48
Province of British Columbia	3 %	15 Dec. 1967	99.00	3.06
Town of Smiths Falls	3¼%	1 Feb. 1966/70	100.00	3.25
School Dist. No. 23 (Kelowna) B.C.	3½%	15 Dec. 1950/69	102.00	3.30
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John Inglis Co. Limited	4 %	15 Nov. 1966	98.00	4.16
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Imperial Tobacco Co. of Can. Ltd.	3 %	1 Mar. 1970	99.00	3.06
B.C. Electric Co. Ltd.	3½%	1 Mar. 1975	99.00	3.56
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.	4½%	Pref. $50 Par	Market	4.31
Imperial Tobacco Co. of Can. Ltd.	4 %	Pref. $25 Par	Market	3.80
Aluminium Limited	Common	No Par Value	Market	4.40
Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto	Common	$100 Par	Market	4.85
Imperial Oil Ltd.	Common	No Par Value	Market	2.17
Powell River Company	Ordinary	No Par Value	Market	7.47
Royalite Oil Company Ltd.	Common	No Par Value	Market	2.14

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OTTAWA VIEW

CANADIAN FLAG GOES

CANADIAN merchant ships are gradually finding their places under the new Government policy. They are being disposed of gradually so that there is no sudden dislocation. Jack Clyne, the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, has not been able to get back to his Vancouver law practice as soon as he had hoped: he's going to see the job through.

Here is the score to date:

Five ships are still using the Canadian flag with non-union crews recruited from other nationalities. They are not eligible for any of the subsidy.

Four ships have been sold: three of them to Israel.

Seventeen ships of only 4,700 tons are not economical for the Canadian trades and (with the exception of five belonging to Canadian National Steamships) will probably be sold.

Fifty-eight ships due to be returned from the U.K. this year will stay on British registry.

Applications have been made for the transfer of 35 other ships to U.K.

Nearly a score are still in doubt: the owners have not yet made up their minds.

The proposed Government subsidy of $3 million will not be stretched beyond the 40 ships it was originally intended to help.

U.K. COMING BACK

CANADA'S trade figures for February reflect the satisfactory sterling-dollar balance announced earlier by Sir Stafford Cripps. In the first three months of 1950 the sterling area earned a surplus of $40 millions on its trade with the rest of the world. The Canadian credit and the receipts from ECA could be used for badly-needed boost in reserves.

The U.K. got within $5 millions of balancing its trade with Canada during February—the smallest gap in any month since the war. Our imports from the U.K. were $25.4 millions, making January and February sales higher than ever before. The black side of the picture: our sales to U.K. were at a new low—$30.6 millions.

BETTER BALANCE WITH U.S.

BIGGEST change in February, however, was with the U.S. Our exports to them rose again, and we again bought less from them. This trend has lasted four months, and it's giving trade officials a good deal of satisfaction. It augurs well for our reserves.

The Government's holding of gold and U.S. dollars did not long stay above the $2 billion mark announced by Mr. Abbott in the Budget speech. By the end of March it had dropped $12 millions. This is the start of the seasonal drain when many companies pay out their dividends in U.S. dollars. Last year dividend payments were largely responsible for a drop of $90 millions in our reserves in three months.

NEW SWITCH TO U.S. PLANES

THE purchase of Grumman "Avenger" aircraft for the RCN's anti-submarine squadrons is another step towards standardization of aircraft types with the U.S. But naval spokesmen say this is only an incidental advantage, that RCN policy is to get the best aircraft it can from either Britain or the U.S. The "Avenger" will replace the British "Firefly." It is a bigger plane. It carries three men and a considerable load. It's sturdy, has a long range, and is the standard anti-sub aircraft of the U.S. Navy. The price is not revealed, but officials say they think they've got a bargain.

WEATHER STATIONS: OFFICIAL

NEWSMEN in Ottawa and Washington, at 7 p.m. on Maundy Thursday, were allowed to reveal to the world that the spring supply of the northern weather stations was under way. The two Governments had operated the cumbersome machinery of the "Forrestal Agreement" on publicity, and agreed on official, simultaneous release.

The main spring equipment job is to distribute the supplies which were left at Resolute Bay last summer by the U.S. Navy. They will be flown to the other three stations and to the one at Alert, Ellesmere Island, which is to be established this year.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

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CAPITAL COMMENT

Budget Honeymoon Is Over

THE Budget Address was remarkably devoid of sensational news at the popular level; or so it seemed after a long series of highly newsworthy budgets, beginning with the outbreak of World War II. But in Mr. Abbott's speech itself, and in the White Paper tabled at the same time, there is material for ample reflection on Government housekeeping, future tax levels, the fate of the "cyclical budget" and similar important matters.

In one sense the budget suggests that we have arrived at a state of postwar equilibrium, after four colossal deficits (1943-46), followed by three substantial surpluses (1947-49). But this is probably illusory. It is true only in the sense that the Minister of Finance hopes to achieve a very nearly balanced budget in the current fiscal year (a small surplus of $20 million: 4/5 of one per cent).

What is much more likely is that we are running into an era of deficits again, with the lines of revenue and expenditure crossing in the current year. A projection of the trends of the past three years certainly suggests this. And while Abbott cheerfully forecast a small positive balance on the year's operations, he used language which would provide him with an "out" if things turned out differently.

The likelihood that we shall soon be in the red again is not based on the expectation that an economic decline is around the corner. That would, of course, make it worse. Mr. Abbott said that our tax structure is now "very sensitive to changes in employment and incomes, and relatively modest changes in these can have a more than proportionate effect upon our revenue."

Main Factors

But even over the past three years of expanding activity we have been moving toward an eventual deficit. In that period total annual revenues have fallen by about half a billion dollars. Ordinary expenditures in the same period have risen by a similar sum. The relation of these to one another has thus changed for the worse by $1 billion in three years. The main factor in the fall of revenue has been the drying up of "special receipts", largely sale of war assets. The main factor in the rise of ordinary expenditure has been the bill for national defence and other costs arising out of war, and the expansion of social services.

To hold revenues from declining further, to hold expenditure from climbing higher, the Finance Minister must maintain taxes at current levels indefinitely, and must also resist growing pressure for much heavier government outlay. Without questioning for a moment his good intentions, this latter looks to me like a politically impossible program. By 1951 another substantial deficit appears almost inevitable. It is a good thing that when the Government re-couped itself for some of the massive war expenditure, by sale of surplus Crown assets, the whole sum was available for reducing the national debt, because the process of paring it down now seems over.

Also, it now seems more than ever doubtful whether income tax cuts a year ago should have gone as far as they did. The Minister then said, in effect, that it was a political budget, that the Government yielded to public opinion.

The Day Approaches

The argument that the personal income tax had to be slashed because it was adversely affecting enterprise had some merit. But because it was cut so dramatically in 1949 we are now nearer the day when it will have to be raised again, or some other taxation device adopted.

In his Budget Address this year, Finance Minister Abbott said plainly that any further extension of Government services meant higher taxes. The only development that can alleviate the burden of national taxation is (a) a substantial reduction of social services and an abatement of the fear of war, or (b) a steady growth in the national activity and income. It does not look as though lower defence expenditures will be warranted for some time. And the general demand from practically all political parties is for *more* social welfare expenditure, not less.

No matter how you go at the problem, it adds up to the same prospect. Big budgets are here to stay: high taxes will remain. So long as the collective outlay represented in such budgets is efficient, fruitful, and free from waste, it is no calamity. An expanding economy can carry it. But Mr. Abbott and his successors have seen the last of sensational tax cuts for some time. From now on the problem will be how to bridge the gap.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Financing

Canadian Industry

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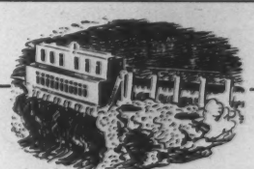

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 28 April 18, 1950

In the American Eye

THE amount of attention which is being paid today to Canadian affairs by United States magazines has been interesting us for quite a while, but it was deeply impressed upon our mind by the appearance in the May issue of *Stag* of an article on Donald Gordon, "President of the largest railroad in the Americas". *Stag* is a periodical which does not ignore the fact that the human race, and especially the female part of it, are mammals and bipeds, and the article on Mr. Gordon, which is a pretty good one, is sandwiched between one on How to Improve Your Sex Technique and one on the art of strip-tease, which makes the important point that a strip-teaser "should have no scars".

It is our suspicion that the reason for this interest in Canada on the part of American periodicals of the not-too-serious order is the fact that the Dominion lies between the United States and Russia—in other words, that the American eye is looking in a direction in which it never looked before, except when searching for skiing, fishing and big game shooting. (A limited number of Americans have always looked in this direction when seeking places to put branch factories, but they were not numerous enough to influence the general gaze of their countrymen.) If this new development is a thing to be thankful for, which it probably is, our gratitude should go to Messrs. Marx, Lenin and Stalin.

Mob Rule in Quebec

FROM an issue of *Le Nouvelliste*, the Three Rivers French-language daily newspaper, we learn that "A group of Shawinigan citizens have expelled from that city, without violence, on Saturday afternoon" (the actual date was March 4) "a Mr. Boeda, propagandist and preacher of the Christian Evangelists, who is believed to be one of their archbishops. . . . Mr. Boeda was living in Shawinigan at 96 Lavergne Street, for several weeks, with his wife and family. He is a Belgian. Mme. Boeda has been assured by the custodians of his person that no harm will be done to his family, and further that they, the custodians, will see to it that she does not lack the necessities of life."

The "group of citizens" comprised, according to the information which the Shawinigan correspondent was able to obtain, "several hundred persons from all the parishes of the city." And we do not know whether to be cheered or distressed by the further information that "The religious and civil authorities of the city are not concerned in" (the French expression is *"indépendantes de"*) "these proceedings nor in any further action which the group may undertake, for we are informed that they know practically all the Witnesses of Jehovah and the Christian Evangelists."

There follows in quotation marks a statement said to have been made to the correspondent by a member of the group, and which reads: "By this action we aim to give a lesson to all the others" (presumably the other members of the religious bodies in question), "who will have to learn that we have an organization sufficiently powerful to expel from the city all these adherents at the same time, with their families, and at no cost to themselves. These militant propagandists are warned that if they do not cease their activities they will meet the same treatment as Mr. Boeda, since they are preachers of hate."

"We believe," continued the group spokesman, "that our action is within the law, by the force of circumstances, because these preachers attack the basis of our way of life, our faith and our religious traditions." The newspaper correspondent also learned, though possibly not from the same spokesman, that the Christian Evangelists are financed by an organization in Belgium, "affiliated with the Communist organization."

It seems to us worthy of note that an important French-language daily should print a story such as this with entire complacency, and without the slightest suggestion that there is anything wrong in the irresponsible mob action which it describes. The Christian Evangelists referred to are probably the Christian Brethren, members of an evangelical body which has for many years had a moderate following in many parts of Canada, including the province of Quebec, and is about as unsympathetic to Communism as any other Christian communion.

Not Very American

WE HAVE been trying for a week or so to figure out some way in which the detachment of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom and its incorporation in the Republic of Ireland would be beneficial to the national interests of the United States, and so far we have failed to do so. We have not even been able to find any suggestion, in any of the utterances of those Americans who have been demanding the transfer, that they expect it to be beneficial to those interests; all that they claim is that it would remedy an "age-long injustice" supposed to be being committed against certain persons in Ireland or Northern Ireland or both, or that it would conform to a mystical concept which calls for the political unity of all Ireland because it is an island—a concept slightly reminiscent of that which impelled Americans of former generations to insist that Canada ought to be part of the United States because North America is a continent.

The United Kingdom was an ally of the United States in the late war, and its whole territory, including Northern Ireland, was available to the forces of the United States for the carrying out of their operations; Ireland was not. The United Kingdom is a member of the United Nations, the association for international peace which was formed at San Francisco under American leadership; Ireland is not. The United Kingdom is a member along with the United States of the North Atlantic Pact; Ireland is not. In all of these respects, it seems to us, the reduction of the area and resources of the United Kingdom and the increase of the area and resources of Ireland

FEEDING TIME AT THE OTTAWA PET SHOP

would work against the interests of the United States and not in their favor.

If the Irish citizens of the United States want it to be known—as many of them apparently do—that their political attitudes are determined rather by the interests or sentiments of the people of Ireland and by their ancient hatred of Great Britain than by the interests of the United States, that is their business and their responsibility. But that they should be supported in those political attitudes by American citizens who have no Irish affiliations seems peculiar and illogical.

Defender of the Blind

THE fact that human beings have five major senses, as well as quite a lot of minor ones, and that it is perfectly possible to lead a very useful and very happy and very complete life with only four of the major ones, is one of the great discoveries of the twentieth century—and it is a discovery which is due to the innumerable tragedies of two horrible wars. It has led to a complete re-orientation of our thinking about those among us who are deprived of one of their senses; we have ceased to be sorry for them, and are now sorry only for those who cannot obtain the training necessary to enable them to replace the missing sense by special techniques and extra development of the remaining ones.

This revolution in our thinking is originally due to the work of a great British publisher, Sir Arthur Pearson, who lost his sight about 1910; but in Canada it owes most to Lieut.-Col. E. A. Baker, OBE, MC, Queen's University graduate of the class of '14, blinded in the war in 1915, and today probably the most perfectly accomplished blind man in the world.

Col. Baker was recently honored by being appointed as the first Canadian trustee of the American Foundation for the Blind, and the work of his Canadian National Institute for the Blind is recognized all over the world as the finest thing of its kind in existence. It has made some thousands of blind Canadians self-supporting, self-respecting and happy. It is entitled to the generous financial aid of all Canadians.

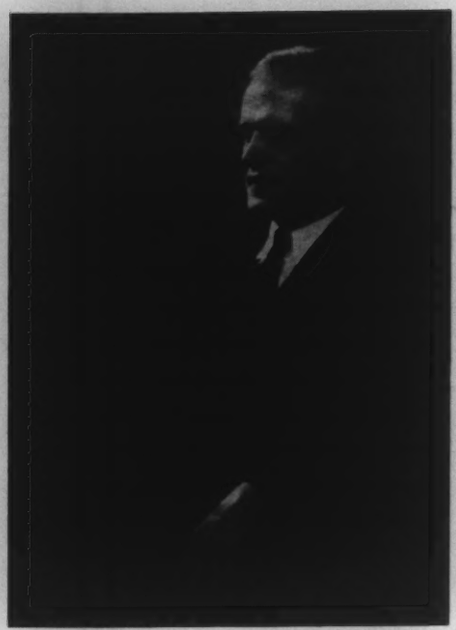
Oil: Markets and Supplies

THE report that Canada has been discussing increased purchases of sterling oil with other members of the Commonwealth is a little misleading. A Canadian observer was present at a meeting of officials from Commonwealth countries on this subject. The sterling members of the Commonwealth are very concerned to reduce the dollars they spend on oil, and they are running into difficulties with Washington about it. But in this field as in so many economic respects Canada's position is peculiar in the Commonwealth.

While we have no more reason than anybody else to feel tender about the U.S. oil lobby, we have special reasons for worrying about it. To Britain and the sterling area as a whole the oil interests, represented so vocally and regrettably by Senator Tom Connally of Texas, are a straightforward menace. Their purposes are diametrically opposed to the purposes of the Marshall Plan. While oil men talk about reducing imported oil to five per cent of American production, they are trying to insist that the sterling countries should go on buying dollar oil even though the American taxpayers have to pay for it through ERP funds. The British have every reason to go on being tough about this.

But for Canada the commonsense course is to aim first at reciprocity with the United States in oil supplies. The natural economic outlet for the oil of Alberta is in the north-western states of the U.S. Exports from the west to the west could in due course pay for imports to the east from the east. The mid-continent field is already connected by pipeline to Sarnia, and another pipeline serves Montreal from Portland, Maine.

Last year Canada bought only $16 million worth of oil from sterling sources (mostly from Arabia) out of total imports of nearly $200 millions. It is possible that this amount might be substantially increased, and the saving of U. S. dollars would be welcome. But any drastic steps in this direction would have to follow a firm understanding with the United States about Alberta oil.



—Randolph Macdonald

HE SEES *more than most of us: Col. E. A. Baker.*

Encouragement from London

THE constant crises and alarms in dollar-sterling trade have indurated most of us to such an extent that we can hardly accept good news when we get it. But Sir Stafford Cripps's statement on the sterling area's balance of payments is very good news indeed, and it will do us no harm for once to cheer.

On the first quarter's trade the sterling area showed a net surplus of $40 millions. On the top of that the United Kingdom received $27 millions in Canadian credit and $229 millions in ECA assistance. The reserves were increased by $296 millions to $1,984 millions. This total is still substantially below the $2,411 millions of two years ago before Marshall Aid started. It is still inadequate for the large trading area it has to serve. But the improvement is most striking compared with the heavy trading deficits of last year. The 1949 first quarter produced a deficit of $330 millions and the third quarter of $539 millions. In the last quarter, after devaluation, the deficit was cut to $31 millions. Now 1950 has actually brought the sterling area out of the red.

The change strikingly illustrates how far, even in this regulated and controlled world, public confidence still dominates the destiny of nations. Undoubtedly one of the main reasons for the drain on sterling last year was that, whatever Sir Stafford Cripps said, most people did not believe he could hold sterling at $4.03 to the pound. Devaluation removed all that pressure. The speculators of the world stopped "ganging up" on sterling.

We get little enough to cheer about these days, and we should be thoroughly grateful for this piece of encouragement.

Newfoundland, Tenth Province

(Newfoundland has just completed its first year as a Province in Confederation.)

YOUR *sons are bred to treasons of the sea.*
They grapple fury where the tempest rides
On Polar currents and Atlantic tides,
And tropic surge that runs unleashed and free.
They shoulder death's grim signal, "Follow me,"
Whose ghostly shallop, fog-enshrouded, glides
Down where the jagged reef serenely hides . .
Pale skipper, out from port eternity.

Men of the sturdy Tenth, courageous, true,
Rugged and strong as your paternal land,
The gallant Tenth, who dare the demon shrew,
Old ocean, in her frenzied saraband,
Canadian hearts are proud to welcome you;
Our peoples now as one together stand.

KATHRYN MUNRO

A Loss to Canada in London

THE disappearance from Great Britain's bookstalls of *Canada's Weekly*, the 66-year-old periodical of Thomas Skinner and Co. (Publishers) Ltd., is deeply regrettable both in itself and as a sign of the difficult situation in Canadian-British commercial and financial relations. The inability of persons in Great Britain to obtain dollar exchange with which to purchase Canadian goods or services must clearly be the reason for the decline in the advertising of such goods and services in the older country, and that decline would naturally be disastrous to a weekly which specialized in that sort of advertising. The difficulty is not new; there was a time when two weeklies and a few other periodicals competed in this field, but that time came to an end some years ago. But the inability of the last survivor to maintain itself is a serious matter for Canada and for Commonwealth relations generally.

Canada's Weekly, with Sir Percy Hurd as editor-in-chief and Senator Charles Bishop as Ottawa correspondent, did an excellent job of disseminating current information about Canada in the British Isles. It must have been of great value to Canada House, with which it maintained close relations; and there must be thousands of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh residents in Canada whose interest in this country was first awakened by some item in its columns.

Education Problem in Quebec

SOME light is gradually striking through the clouds of mystery which have surrounded the resignation of Archbishop Charbonneau of Montreal. It is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that the Archbishop strongly objected to the new constitution of the University of Montreal, which became known to the public only a few days ago when the Bill for setting up the new governing body of that institution was introduced in the Legislature. The grounds of his objection are not difficult to perceive.

The governing body is to consist of the Archbishop and three other members of the clergy, four persons nominated by the provincial government, and four other persons to be selected by the eight already named, and in the nomination of these four the Archbishop is not to have the casting vote which usually goes with his position as official head of the university.

In the not impossible event of a deadlock between the clerical and governmental members of

the original eight, this situation seems likely to place the ultimate power in the hands of the government, which provides a very large part of the financial resources of the institution and which can much better afford to sit out the deadlock and can also bring much more effective influences to bear for its termination. It would be rash to assume that the resignation of Archbishop Charbonneau and the appointment of Archbishop-elect Leger represent an approval of this situation by the Vatican; it is far more likely that it was felt that a new personality, especially one fresh from high service in Rome, would be more likely to maintain the best interests of the Church in what is obviously a very difficult clash of principles than one who was already engaged in other differences of opinion with the secular authorities.

The press of Quebec is evidently divided on the subject, though its utterances so far have been discreet rather than outspoken. *Le Soleil* has noted that while Government aid to university education in the Province is imperatively needed it must not mean "controlling or even directing the teaching of these institutions. There is such a thing as academic freedom, and there is the autonomy of university education—precious rights, the invasion of which, especially in democratic countries, is little short of sacrilege."

The Japanese Shirts

THE incident of the Japanese shirts raises a delicate question. The one deal which got all the publicity was a purchase by a single importing house of a consignment of about $150,000 worth of cotton textiles, which included 35,000 dozen shirts priced at between 20 and 35 cents. The Government decided this was below fair value and the importer is liable to pay an undisclosed but very substantial amount. The shirts are also said to have proved disappointing, having been made for Japanese rather than Canadians. They are not much use to the husky Canadian male.

The important thing about the incident is that it caused as much anxiety among western farmers as among eastern industrialists and for precisely opposite reasons. The West, hoping to sell wheat to Japan, knows that Japan can only pay for it with goods. The East, or at least a good many eastern manufacturers, fears a revival of Japanese imports at prices far below Canadian cost of production.

The people most embarrassed by the incident are probably the U.S. occupation authorities in Japan. They have given repeated assurances that pre-war dumping practices will not be revived. This particular consignment of shirts was made with cotton sheeting taken into Japan by the Supreme Commander to get Japanese industry restarted after the war. The authorities obviously slipped in allowing them to be marketed as they were.

Canadian imports from Japan last year totalled $5½ millions, which is not much compared with imports from all sources running at $9 millions a day. The two biggest items were toys, of which Japan is now our third largest supplier and only a little behind the United States and Britain, and mandarin oranges, which are entirely acceptable here though not in the United States. Our exports to Japan amounted to less than $6 millions, of which sulphite pulp and whiskey were the two largest items.

There is certainly a large field within which we can buy Japanese goods with profit to all. Premature protectionist clamor must not be allowed to restrict it. If we want the Japanese market this is the only way we can get it. But this does not mean that we must accept any kind of low-cost goods. Japanese businessmen, who are already exploring the field in Canada, are themselves well aware of the fears based on pre-war experience. If they are wise they can concentrate their sales on lines of perfectly legitimate competition. They should avoid the flood of cheap lighters, thermos-bottles, pencils and other such manufactured goods which inevitably invites anti-dumping measures. Canada, for her part, must be sensible about allowing in as wide a range of goods as is possible without exposing our own manufacturers to unreasonable competition.

For the Foreign Editor

EDITORS of foreign news on this continent will find in "The Encyclopedia of Modern World Politics" (Clarke Irwin, $6) at least 90 per cent of the things they would naturally expect to find in such a handy-reference book, and a few things which they might not expect to find, such as long articles on Aristotle, Hobbes and Jefferson, included on the ground that "he who desires to understand contemporary political ideas should acquaint himself with the earlier thinkers." This is true, but few students of foreign affairs lack access to other encyclopedias in which these thinkers are adequately dealt with.

In such a volume the "Strike" article should deal less with purely labor considerations and more with the use of the strike for political ends. "Autarchy" has nothing to do with the Greek word for rule and should not be spelt in that manner. Space might have been spared for a list of the members of the United Nations as at the time of going to press. The special trend of American interest is shown by the fact that the Dawes Plan is dealt with but Locarno is not. There are well designed articles on the British Empire and Canada, and the India and Pakistan articles are not more sketchy than one would expect from the novelty of the institutions to be described.

Labor's Political Arm

THE more we read of the angry protests of members and supporters of the Newspaper Guild against the suggestion that the recognition by the Guild of the CCF as the "political arm of labor" has any significance as regards the political leanings of its members, the more we are compelled to wonder what that recognition really means. It is our understanding that the trade unions which have adopted this recognition make a cash contribution to the CCF out of their union funds. It seems therefore to follow that if there are any members of the Guild who are Conservatives, Liberals or Labor-Progressives, they must be contributing indirectly, through their Guild fees, to the funds of a party to whose principles and objectives they are opposed. They are of course perfectly entitled to do so; the action violates none of the human rights and fundamental freedoms—so long as membership in the Guild is not a condition of employment, which of course it might easily become if the Guild should grow strong enough to demand the closed shop. But it seems rather silly and illogical to us, and gives us the feeling that perhaps those members of the Guild who are not Liberals, Conservatives or Labor-Progressives are likely to be more ardent and active in their Guild activities than those who are members of these older or younger parties.

As the Guild is now the bargaining agent for the journalistic employees of the Canadian Press the matter is not without public interest.

April Yule

("Probably milder. High tomorrow, 60."
—Weather report.)

I TOOK *thee at thy word, but I was sold,*
O bogus prophet! Probably *milder! Gosh!*
The morn was fair; I donned a mackintosh—
(Put all your faith in weathermen, and, behold,
You're fairly certain never to grow old)—
At the day's end I had perforce to slosh
Thorough the streets with never a galosh,
And probable *symptoms of a Grade A cold.*

I have a little plan. Down town I'll go,
Some lethal weapon in my poke secreted
Fit for the task of causing bones to crunch;
Done with my travel through this April snow,
I'll straightway march into his office (heated)—
And he will probably *be out to lunch.*

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

MOST icebergs originate in Greenland, says a U.S. columnist. Why doesn't Uncle Sam tell Greenland to stop it?

People can have as much social security as they are willing to pay for, says a Canadian politician. It is persons, not people, that have social security, and they aren't the same persons as those who pay for it.

No, Jennifer, it is not true that statesmen who sign the North Atlantic pact get tickets to "South Pacific."

Tax is off ice-cream. Colder cones for the kiddies.

"What young gangsters need is discipline", says the Halifax *Chronicle-Herald*. Sure, but the time to give it to them is before they become young gangsters.

Crops in Holland are threatened by "millions of field mice", and we await the news that the little creatures were trained in Russia.

Prize Clipping of the Week

If dog is really man's best friend,
Then dogs we must not ban;
But out this way there are, I'd say,
Too many dogs per man.

Isa Grindlay Jackson in
Vancouver Province

Canada is cutting down her apple trees. What she needs is a new slogan: "An apple a day keeps the apple-tree-cutter-downer away."

Toronto municipal authorities complain of the cost of paying for hospitalization of indigent patients. But why worry? When we get a real welfare state nobody will be really indigent.

The 33.3 mills of the Toronto tax rate are going to grind a lot of taxpayers exceeding small.

The snowmobile will mean fewer dogs in Newfoundland and more sheep, says the *St. John's News*. Yes, but will the snowmobile jump into the water and rescue children as the Newfoundland dogs used to do?

About the only thing the average Canadian can save now is daylight, and there is a concerted move to prevent him from saving even that.

An economist says it is a delusion to believe that governments can save money. How does he know? What government ever tried?

Lucy says some of the competitors in the Dominion Drama Festival don't seem to want to be X-Wrayed.

Psst! an Earful of Canada

by Patrick Waddington

FOR 13 hours every day of the year the Voice of Canada (International Service of the CBC) speaks in a dozen languages over world air waves. And the people listen.

—Malak

IRA DILWORTH

Not only those in Western Europe, the Commonwealth and South America; but in countries where Communism rules, in Czechoslovakia and Soviet Germany. They are news-hungry and information-starved in those areas of totalitarian regimes, and the CBC International Service means something to them — a contact with the outside world, a friendly voice.

Back in 1942 the Canadian Government authorized the creation of a short-wave station. Engineers chose a site on the Tantramar marshes near the NB-NS border. It was far enough East to protect the radio beams from absorption or distortion by the North Magnetic Pole and the salt marshes provided unusual ground conductivity.

CBC craftsmen set up two 50,000 watt transmitters and designed a two-way radiating system —one of most modern in the world. By means of remotely controlled switches, beams can be aimed in any of six directions to cover the globe. But the site was not suitable for programming. Montreal was chosen as headquarters: the 600 mile gap to Sackville was bridged by telephone.

By 1944 Canada was ready to talk to the world. The first experimental test was made on Christmas Day. It was a program beamed to our troops abroad. On Feb. 25, 1945, the service was officially opened. Since then the Voice of Canada has received over 135,000 letters from more than 100 countries.

They come from everywhere. Many indicate that listeners are prepared to run grave risks to tune in on Canada. A man in Prague writes: "I have to listen to you with my receiving set hidden in a cupboard, using earphones. The comrades are watching. . ."

When the Communist government was installed in Czechoslovakia, the mail received dropped to about 100 a month from an averaged 1,200. But the letters that do come through indicate the audience is as firm as ever. The same is true of the Russian zone in Germany. With an added, unusual feature. More youngsters under 20 are listening to the Voice of Canada in the Russian zone than elsewhere in Germany. The CBC is reaching the very generation that was born when Hitler seized power.

At present, Soviet Germany and Czechoslovakia are the easternmost areas in a shortwave sweep that in Europe alone carries the Voice of Canada from Italy to the Scandinavian countries. Obvious difficulties, including cost, prevent extension of programs to Russia and the Balkans.

Ira Dilworth, General Supervisor of the International Service, said recently: "We are embarrassed in planning for further expansion by the lack of additional transmitters. Until funds are made available for these transmitters there is little hope that such expansion can take place."

News is still an integral part of all foreign broadcasts. It comes over a battery of teletypes in both English and French; is used in the production of five English news bulletins a day; is simultaneously translated into other languages.

—Graetz Bros.

WIDELY *travelled radio veterans supervise Voice of Canada: (L to R) S. W. Griffiths, European; J. S. Peach, English Language; H. W. Morrison, Latin America; and Gerard Arthur, French Language.*

The German section is headed by Eric Koch, an anti-Nazi refugee and now a Canadian citizen. It broadcasts three times daily. Head of the Czechoslovakian department is Dr. Walter Schmolka who left Prague in 1939. Recently this section has been transmitting a series on the life and work of Thomas Masaryk, President-liberator. In the opening program the Little Symphony of Montreal broadcast a full half hour of Czech music. Doctor Schmolka himself was soloist.

A former underground fighter in Holland, Maja van Steensel, heads the Dutch section. Her staff has been featuring a series on Canadian industry, social security and working conditions. Farm programs are a regular item on this and other broadcasts, and are popular in Europe.

Material for all departments is drawn from coast to coast, gathered by their own personnel, by research assistants, correspondents and free-lance writers. There are commentaries on news and political events and art by such authorities as Burton Keirstead of McGill University's Department of Economics, Blair Fraser of *Maclean's*, Walter O'Hearn of *The Montreal Daily Star*, J. B. McGeachy of Toronto's *The Globe and Mail* and Ross Munro, Southam papers.

Essentially the International Service is trying to present Canada to the world. But it also gives coverage to the United Nations' affairs. As Dr. Schmolka says: "Radio Canada is the only foreign station that does this work regularly and is the main objective source of U.N. material."

To meet this demand for information about Canada, International Service has the strongest shortwave signal in North America: its staff has grown from 41 to 1945 to a present 195: it speaks in 13 languages to more than 30 countries. And its operation is covered by a budget of less than two million dollars.

It is money well spent in the opinion of men versed in such matters. For the Department of External Affairs, it provides immediate reportage on Canada's attitude toward world events; it gives the official Canadian opinion on international issues. Conversely, it tells foreign listeners how Canadians view the actions of their own countries. For the Department of Trade it stimulates business and economic interest. To quote one example, the International Trade Fair at Toronto was brought to the attention of government and private trade interests in scores of foreign lands.

"Objectivity and truth have been drowned out in Europe," says a German writer, "but your transmissions have given me hope again."

They listen to us around the world now. More and more of them all the time.

RIGGER *Hedley Estabrooks examines insulators of antennae arrays, Sackville.*

—Malak

WORLD CLOCK: *at "Voice" headquarters Birgit Wahllof shows differences in time zones.*

—Malak

PATRICK *Waddington is on CBC's News Staff.*

THEY'RE PUTTING THE SQUEEZE ON GAMBLING

by Gordon McCaffrey

I SAW bets being placed within the noon-day shadow of Toronto's City Hall under the very nose of the law. I saw a sallow-faced man wearing a brown fedora, blue overcoat and beige camel-hair scarf meet two other men, stop to chat and receive money from each of them. A few minutes later in a Queen Street café, I sat at the counter and listened to that man place a call at the public telephone. "Two across the board Lady Luck. One and one Swan Dove."

While he was at the 'phone two other men came in and gave him money. Their conversation was quite audible where I was sitting ten feet away. "Ten to win Green Grass" for the first and "Five and five Gosh Darn" for the second. The new arrivals waited until the sallow-faced man had finished the conversation. They left together. Outside a patrol sergeant and a constable passed by and said "Good afternoon" to them.

I sat in the restaurant within earshot of the telephone for two hours. Only one person used it: the sallow-faced man. He dropped 32 nickels between noon and two o'clock.

On a good afternoon in Toronto a bookie can receive $500 in small bets without any effort. Operating 300 days a year, he could register $150,000. Multiply that amount by 1,500 (the estimated number of bookies in Toronto) and double the result for the rest of Canada, and you have some idea of the size of a gigantic extra-legal enterprise supported by every city and large town in Canada.

Billion Dollar Business

"Gambling," says a Toronto social psychologist, "has replaced drink as the national evil." While no official statistics of the traffic are possible, a conservative estimate of the total money directed to organized gambling is around the $1 billion mark. It includes horse-racing, roulette, barbotte, bank crap, dice, lotteries and sports pools. To get a complete picture, you'd have to add church bingo, charity raffles, carnival gambling, and local bets on hockey and ball games.

A fortnight ago I heard a York County taxi driver convicted for keeping a common gaming house and fined $200 or three months in jail. Crown counsel Harold Sanders wasn't satisfied. He wanted to see the convicted man in jail.

"Gambling games operated nightly all over Toronto and district are getting into the 'big business' class," he remarked. Later he told me: "The individuals who are running crap games in private homes are employed by people higher up who are the brains in the thing.

"When the police raid, they don't get at the root of the problem. They catch one keeper, but there are hundreds of others the same night who aren't caught. The people organizing the games endeavor to employ people who have never been convicted of any offence. The accused always tells a hard luck story and he gets off with a fine that's paid by the organization.

"It's just ridiculous to impose fines. It should be apparent to the public that an offender is going to go to jail the first time."

Professional gambling is becoming so vast, so complex, that the law enforcement bodies of a single community can't cope with it. A bookmaking business may have its front on the mainstreets of the city and relay its transactions beyond the reach of the city police to a suburb or municipality where the local police receive no complaints. It is a violation of the Criminal Code, a Dominion statute that is enforced by the provinces. Yet there is no coordinated effort by all ten attorneys-general to squeeze all the racketeers out of business.

Human Nature to Gamble

The ace in the hand of the gambling fraternity is the public attitude. Ask a dozen of your best friends about gambling, and most of them will probably say: "Oh, it's human nature to gamble. Everybody likes to take a chance now and then."

Magistrate Arthur Hanrahan of Windsor has publicly deplored the tendency of people who condone betting on the grounds "there is really no harm in risking 50 cents. This is propaganda the bookies would gladly pay to have published because it clouds the real problem. How often have you read of public officials, once efficient public servants, who finally land themselves behind bars because of bending to the pressure of the tremendous wealth these rackets produce and which must be available to assure them uninterrupted operation."

In the U.S., organized gambling has been recognized as the greatest single corruption to police officials and state legislators. Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath called it "the biggest illicit traffic since prohibition." President Harry Truman ordered a campaign last month "to stamp out a postwar resurgence of underworld forces living on vice and greed."

Canadian law enforcement officials are not such good publicists. Crisp, laconic Clifford R. Malone, Deputy Attorney-General of Ontario describes the current situation as "nothing extraordinary." A report on his desk from Commissioner of Provincial Police W. H. Stringer, however, states that "unlawful betting has reached tremendous proportions and has become big business—the principal tax-free, lucrative livelihood of certain persons. This organization now extends to the bookmaker in every major town and principal city of Ontario. It has daily connections with many cities in the United States."

Dr. J. R. Seeley, Toronto psychiatrist, who made an extensive study of the Chicago underworld in the depression, substantiates the claim of American community advisers that gambling promotes political corruption. "The people want two things—to have the law enforced and to engage in breaking the law occasionally. The gambler makes a business out of breaking the law. The mediator—the one who brings the two together—is the policeman or the politician."

The alarming fact is that people are more and more accepting gambling as a national pastime. Chief Constable John Chisholm, Toronto, is grieved that he hasn't received one complaint about gambling from a citizen in the last nine months. "The public draw a line between gamblers on the one hand, and thieves, shoplifters, bandits and murderers on the other."

W. E. Macdonald, defence counsel in a gaming house case, made a typical comment in a New Toronto court last month: "I hope the Government takes over control of this type of sport instead of trying to prevent it. At present, people face charges for the same thing they do at the race track six months a year."

Like those who agree with him, Macdonald is disregarding the evidence of gambling excesses in the United States, where big syndicates rely on the dime and dollar bets of the "innocent, small-time" gambler. C. H. Chatters, secretary of the American Municipal Association, says, "Millions of dollars go annually to corrupt authorities to break down local laws. . . . Racketeers use their huge profits to go into legitimate business, grab huge political power and extend their corrupting influence."

The impact of the U.S. on Canadian gambling habits is considerable. A Toronto race track official, who has seen all sides of the racing business for the last 25 years, estimates that "one big American syndicate associated with the big racing papers controls most of the betting and influences all the rest."

The greatest aid to the bookmaker is the telephone. At least 95 per cent of all bets outside the pari-mutuel machines are made through bookies in cigar stores, pool rooms, newsstands and clean-and-press shops. The bets are relayed to a back-end in a residential or suburban home. Favorite locations are in attics and basements where the sheet-writer recording the bets will have plenty of time to destroy the evidence. The remaining five per cent of the bets are placed with side-walk bookies.

In 1947 there was a test case to determine whether the police could find out, on the authority of a search warrant, to what place the predominant number of calls was going from

PARI-MUTUEL *bets are made in millions; off-the-track bets, in tens of millions.*

—Jim Lynch

a telephone suspected of being in the constant use of a bookmaker. The court turned down the application. No attempt has been made by any Canadian police department, however, to get permission to tap wires.

If the telephone service were cut off, it would deal a death-blow to bookmaking. A Windsor morality officer told me that telephone companies could facilitate matters for police by making investigations before installing telephones. "There's no excuse for three or four 'phones in a bedroom."

The second device, the be-all and end-all of bookmaking, is the wire service which links up every major Canadian city with the big track news syndicates in Chicago. The bookie in Windsor or Montreal who gets the first news over the wire pays $65 to $100 a week. Those next in line pay less.

War on Bookies

"The wire service," says Magistrate Hanrahan, "supplying racing information to handbooks, that to them is as Hydro to industry, is not established except in communities where it is assured of uninterrupted operation. Wherever it does settle there is a coincident blight upon those in a police department whose sworn duty is to put it out of operation.

"If Detroit officials are correct in their accusation that this wire service has located and continued to operate in Windsor, is there any connection between that strangely and persistently ignored fact and the sorry spectacle of official laxity that permitted Assef [Joseph Assef, convicted in Windsor, March 8, for bootlegging] to unlawfully distribute $15,000 worth of liquor each month quite untouched by police interference?"

Most of the trouble is between Windsor and Montreal — the part of Canada with most money and most readily influenced by the U.S. It is also here that intensive anti-gambling raids are being conducted.

Open criticism by Magistrate Hanrahan of "official laxity" in respect to vice and gambling touched off a police commission investigation in Windsor. While no report has been issued it is not likely that effective evidence will be produced. The police will not bare their hearts before the hand that feeds them, and the bookies are going further underground. Windsor citizens would like to see the provincial police step into the picture — outside men not known to the bookies and who wouldn't be "impeded" by inefficient direction. Commissioner Stringer has just returned from a visit to Windsor, but has not announced any intention to lend assistance to local police.

Speaking to the Ontario legislature, Premier Frost said bookmaking is the cause of more trouble in the administration of law in the province than anything else. He intends to stop it. Last fortnight Tupper Bigelow took leave of absence from his job as police magistrate to head a racing commission. Besides regulating disputes between track owners and horse breeders, the commission will do everything possible to limit betting to the pari-mutuel machines. In effect, this will mean unrelenting war on bookies.

Lottery operators are getting short shrift, too. The Dominion Government refused to amend the Criminal Code last month to lift the ban on provincial lotteries. Quebec Premier Duplessis had proposed a bill that would legalize lotteries in Quebec. Manitoba has been hewing close to the line. Attorney-General J. O. McLenaghen banned a Winnipeg house raffle as a violation of the Code. In Toronto a man was fined $1000 and another was fined $1000 and sent to jail for a month for selling Irish Sweepstake tickets.

If gambling has become big business, as most of the police commissioners admit, it's going to stay that way as long as people shrug their shoulders and treat it as "one of those things everybody does." The overwhelming evidence is that it's the petty gambler who provides the bread and butter for the big syndicates which have successively corrupted government wherever they are allowed to operate. As one police chief said: "The public gets what it deserves."

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Watch That Tory Comeback

As PC's Recover Confidence The Public Renews Its Confidence in Them

by Michael Barkway

DO YOU remember last Easter? Prime Minister St. Laurent made his trip to the West Coast during the Parliamentary Recess, and as soon as Parliament reassembled he announced the General Election.

The Conservative party is still trying to recover from the beating it took last June, and when Parliament reassembles it will face the biggest test of its progress. The 40 chastened and uneasy Conservative MP's who came back to Ottawa last fall were obviously saying to themselves that the business of an opposition is to oppose. Since then, right up to Easter, they have been conscientiously trying to oppose. One of them, Donald Fleming of Toronto, was picked out by Ralph Maybank, the vigorous Winnipeg Liberal, to be called a "scold." Perhaps Fleming deserved it more than some of his colleagues, but Maybank's description was a pretty apt criticism of the party's tactics.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

"If a person scolds once or twice," said Maybank, "he may be listened to. If he keeps on scolding . . . after a while one will get in the frame of mind of putting the word 'common' in front of 'scold,' and no one will listen to him at all."

It takes time, of course, for Conservative MP's to get back their confidence in themselves, let alone other people's confidence in them. But behind the scenes the parliamentary group has been at work trying to find something positive to put in place of all the negative criticism they were handing out publicly. A good many of them think that all this meditation in the wilderness is now going to bear fruit. J. M. Macdonnell's speech on the Budget was the first-fruits.

If the PC's have found as good a line as some of them think, the second half of this session will be a much more lively affair than the first half.

The list of legislation the Government wants to pass looks about as dull as it could be. A bill to consolidate and "Canadianize" the disciplinary code of the armed services, renewal of the Wheat Board Act, amendments to the Canada Shipping Act, possibly a revision of the Indian Act (though it may not be ready in time): there's nothing here to excite the country.

But there are also the annual debates on the Budget and the Estimates; and that's where George Drew and his followers have their chance.

At the last session Fred McGregor exposed the Government's suppression of the flour-milling report. He gave the Opposition their only good issue. This time they can thank their stars for Watson Sellar. As Auditor-General, Watson Sellar reports directly to Parliament and not to the Government. He has made a series of detailed criticisms of the handling of the Estimates. This is right up the PC's alley. They've been complaining about it in season and out of season, but they weren't diligent enough, or smart enough, to get the convincing details. That is what Sellar has done for them. With all his ammunition they can be trusted to drive harder than ever for a Committee on Estimates.

The Government will be in a delicate spot. Several ministers, with Brooke Claxton the most prominent, have flatly turned down the idea of a committee being able to call civil servants. Now Sellar reminds them that Mackenzie King had no such scruples. It will be difficult for the Government to reverse its stand; almost equally difficult to argue against the A-G.

This directly affects every taxpayer, and the PC's ought to get support if they can play their cards right.

But the new PC line will really get its test in the Budget debate. Everyone is worried about trade and the economic situation. And when people are worried they are apt to demand action, even if they don't know what action they want. Even within the Cabinet—as Fisheries Minister Mayhew's outburst hinted—there are substantial differences of emphasis, if not of principle.

Abbott's Budget, rightly or wrongly, was a stand-pat budget. The general tone, echoed with some differences by C. D. Howe, was: "Things are going on all right. There may be difficulties ahead, but if there are, the only thing we can do is to keep in good shape to meet them." The PC's are saying—Macdonnell's speech was the opening shot—that this is a hopeless attitude, and that it shows a complete lack of vision. Their motto might be: "Where there is no vision the people perish."

—CP

AUDITOR-GENERAL: *Watson Sellar's criticism of handling Estimates was in line with PC's argument.*

Eating some of their previous words, they are now accepting the Government's view of the unemployment situation; but to reach a different conclusion. They have wakened up to the fact that the continuing problem is this: not that people are losing jobs, but that more and more people want jobs each year, and the number of jobs is not growing fast enough. New enterprise must create new jobs.

The same with taxation. If Abbott is prepared to sit still under a continuing tax burden of $2,400 millions, the Conservatives say they aren't. If our expenditures have to stay that high, they argue, the way to meet them is by increased production. That is the only way to get more revenue from taxes without increasing rate.

A Happy Theme

All this adds up to a theme that is congenial to the PC party, and particularly dear to George Drew: a drive to develop Canadian resources for Canadians. Though no one remembers it now there was a plank in the Conservative platform about a National Advisory Development Council. We'll hear a lot about it in weeks ahead.

We'll also hear about immigration. As SN showed recently (Feb. 14) the provinces with the highest immigration have the lowest unemployment, (with the exception of the special case of BC). Conservatives say this is not coincidence. Some of them want immigration by millions. Farmers, they say, could certainly use millions more Canadian mouths; both new and old industries would benefit from a larger domestic market; new industries would provide jobs for newcomers.

This demands new capital too; and the Government's role, in the PC view, is to attract more private investment into Canadian enterprises.

The PC plan, then, as it is likely to develop, is to think less about finding markets for agricultural surpluses and a great deal more about producing more of the things we *can* sell. This means metals and things which will have an assured market south of the border; but it also means expanding both domestic production and domestic consumption.

Obviously there are plenty of snags in all this. The Conservatives themselves have not thought out all the answers. Liberal Ministers will probably say that part of the new program is a straight steal from them (which is at least partly true), and that the rest is impractical.

Time will show. But if the Conservatives are even beginning to feel their way towards a real fighting policy, it will do us all good. Their attempt is likely to be the most significant feature of the remainder of this Parliamentary session.

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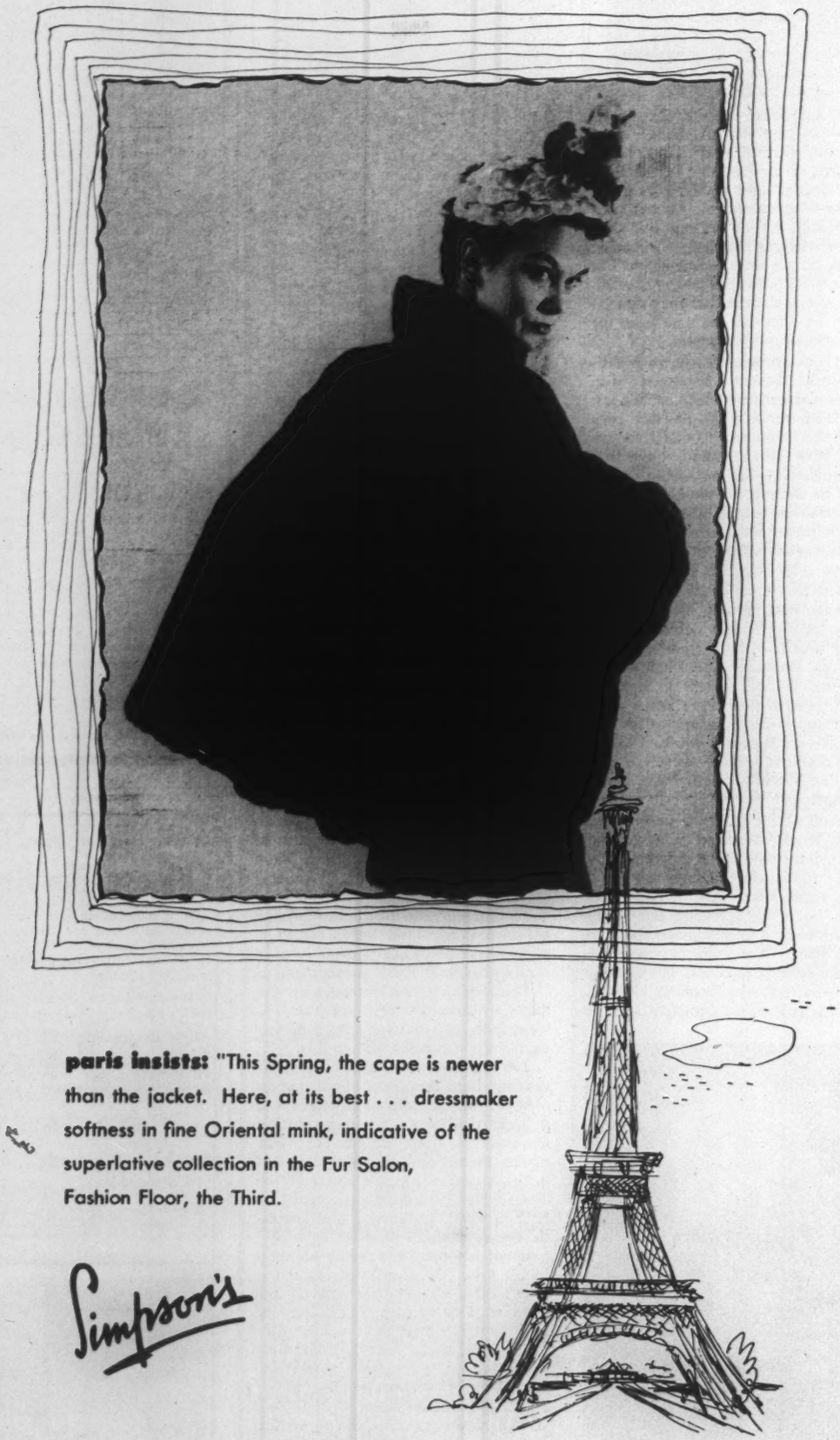

paris insists: "This Spring, the cape is newer than the jacket. Here, at its best . . . dressmaker softness in fine Oriental mink, indicative of the superlative collection in the Fur Salon, Fashion Floor, the Third.

Simpson's

FILMS

THE WATER OF LIFE

TO THE inhabitants of the mythical island of Todday, whiskey was poetically known as the Water of Life; and when the supply of whiskey ran out in World War II, life in the outer Hebrides was almost extinguished at its source. Then just as the Hebrideans were reduced to supporting existence with homemade lemonade, a ship laden with 50,000 cases of whiskey foundered in Todday's front harbor.

Actually such a ship did founder in such a harbor during World War II. The rest of the narrative, we are told, is fictitious. Whether this is the case or not is irrelevant. The story of "Tight Little Island" is real enough to be irresistible and funny enough to shake even the framer of the Volstead Act.

All that was needed to round out this beautiful comedy-situation was a dauntless Englishman with a firm sense of the inviolability of law and no clue whatever to the peculiarities of native behavior. The role falls naturally to Mr. Basil Radford, as the English Home Defence Officer who would rather see the 50,000 cases at the bottom of the Atlantic than in the illicit possession of the Islanders. The Hebrideans, a wonderfully assorted lot with faces almost as rugged as their own coast-line, are just as fanatically set on getting the stuff ashore. The majesty of the law never enters their simple island heads which are concerned only with the majesty of whiskey.

This is the type of comedy that the English studios do best, and, usually, better than anyone else. Given a certain preposterous logic of situation (see "Passport to Pimlico") they allow the comedy to run on its own momentum, gathering its laughs as it goes, but never reaching for them and never straying from the pure line of comedy in search of the irrelevant gag.

IT IS only in comedies of this type, too, that the British distrust of racketing pace is entirely justified. When English comedy is thin it seems exacerbatingly slow and diffuse. But when its material is as rich as it is here, it can afford to take its own time, giving each sequence the value it is entitled to—*e.g.*, the interminable Gaelic Sunday which leaves the unhappy bowler-hatted Islanders with nothing better to do than stand on a headland gazing out to sea at the wreck that Sabbath piety forbids them to plunder. (Will it hold? Will it sink with its Heaven-sent cargo before the clock strikes twelve?)

Once the cargo is safely ashore, with the busy Commander of Home Defence hot on its trail, everything goes into action, and the pace matches the emergency. Everyone and everything, including the camera, goes on a prolonged hilarious binge. Even the commentator, who opened the film with the measured diction of Fitzpatrick delivering a travelogue, develops a richly agglutinous accent during these sequences. The lapse is only temporary, however. He straightens up in time to point the moral conclu-

sion—that eventually the Hebrideans drank their way right back to their original predicament.

Along with Basil Radford are Catharine Lacey, Wylie Watson, Joan Greenwood and a variety of Gaelic types, all highly satisfactory, as they should be. →

I ARRIVED at "Barricade" a few minutes late, to find one character limping badly and the heroine (Ruth Roman) in bed with a wounded leg and a high fever. As it turned out, however, these were incidental disabilities. They are closely followed by a murderous beating-up and a closely photographed, extremely violent suicide, together with an attempt at the living entombment of Mr. Raymond Massey. Some incidental bloodshed follows and finally everything flares up in a big production massacre, which leaves three survivors out of a cast of fifty or sixty. No credits in any department for this one.

"PERFECT STRANGERS" presents Ginger Rogers and Dennis Morgan as a pair of jurors, both married, who are appointed to help decide the fate of a man accused of murdering his wife. In less than five minutes Jurors Rogers and Morgan are deeply in love, a state of mind that leads them to take a lenient attitude of the defendant, who has been accused of pushing his wife over a cliff. Three jurors hold out for a verdict of guilty but Miss Rogers tricks one over to the defendant's side and finally rocks the whole jury into dazed unanimity by admitting bravely that, yes, she and Juror Morgan are indeed in love, but far from wanting to push any third parties over cliffs they are willing to wait six months for a divorce.

"Perfect Strangers" may well leave you in doubt about which American institution is the shakier — marriage or the jury system.

—Mary Lowrey Ross

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

GAS ABOUT GAS

VETERAN observers can't recall any filibuster like the one on pipelines. It started out modestly last session. Now Howard Green (P C, Vancouver-Quadra) has organized a full-dress operation which would earn good marks even in the U.S. Senate.

Three companies want to build gas pipelines from Alberta to British Columbia and the northwestern U.S. They must be incorporated by Parliament. The first in the field, Westcoast Transmission Company, caught its worm (an act of incorporation) last summer. By fall, two others applied, but by then some militant MP's had realized that the line might go through the U.S. leaving Vancouver at the end of it. They wanted an all-Canadian line with the U.S. at the overflow end. In the absence of any promise about the route to be followed they have so far prevented the incorporation of either of the new companies.

There's also a new move to fix the third company. J. S. Sinnott (L, Springfield, Man.) has proposed an amendment to the charter of Westcoast Transmission to make it build in Canada too.

GLOOM *overcasts Hebrideans in "Tight Little Island" through wartime drought of whiskey. It is dispelled by foundering of ship with 50,000 cases on shore.*

EXASPERATION *accrues, first when Sabbath inactivity prevents immediate rescue of precious cargo. At stroke of midnight, the islanders set out for ship as she prepares to overturn. Tension mounts as case after case is swung over side: but she holds long enough.*

GUILT *nonpluses Todday's constable when British Home-Guard officer (Basil Radford) demands information of "salvage." Constable knows where whiskey is hidden, thus is torn between loyalty to Islanders (plus private inclination) and irksome sense of duty.*

EXCITEMENT *of hilarious chase strains faces of fleeing Islanders whose cache has been discovered by the authorities. A rickety truck careening across sand dunes and cliff-sides is picture's most sidesplitting sequence. Just as pursuers close in, unique refueling saves them.*

REVELRY *of engagement party is guaranteed by successful retention of "water of life." But this and subsequent parties soon return Todday to drought.*

—All photos: J. Arthur Rank

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WORLD AFFAIRS

CROSSROADS FOR EUROPE

OPINION IN STRASBOURG was divided over the invitation sent by the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Council of Europe to Western Germany to join as an associate member. Germany was asked to send 18 members to the Consultative Assembly, and the Saar three members. Neither would be represented on the Council of Ministers.

Susan Strange reports on this controversial move, and also on the present poor outlook for the development of the Council of Europe into an embryo government for Western Europe, to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE is no disguising the fact that the invitation to Germany is a gamble and risks a deliberate snub by the German Government, whose approval of the idea is by no means certain.

As it is, Germany will have no position whatever, not even an observer's, in the Committee of Ministers. But neither has she been made to go hat-in-hand to Strasbourg.

Assuming that Germany accepts, sooner or later, the Ministers' invitation, she will have come in by their request. It is the significance of this point for the future of the Council of Europe which divides opinion. Some consider that "welcome" has been written on the mat too much, and that there is a risk that the Council of Europe will be dominated by Germany in the years to come.

Others, of whom France is the main spokesman, consider that this is only a minor part of a much larger plan to integrate Germany with Western Europe so effectively that there is no danger of her playing off the Western democracies against Russia, and no danger of renewed German aggression.

British Holding Back

In this view, Mr. Churchill is putting the cart before the horse when he proposes that the Germans should join in the defence arrangements of Western Europe and the North Atlantic area. First, they say, Germany must be united with Western Europe politically before steps are taken towards a military alliance implying German rearmament.

In broad terms, this meeting of the Ministers—though all on the surface is sweet unanimity—is revealing once more the basic difference of view between British and Continental Governments on the pace at which the Council of Europe can grow.

M. Schuman would probably support the proposal of the Assembly's General Affairs Committee that the proposed new joint committee of the Ministers' Council and the Assembly should be executive in name and in function, that it should be "the Government of Europe in embryo". Mr. Bevin sticks to the British Foreign Office view that the Council of Europe was created as an advisory body and must for the foreseeable future remain such.

Judged by this meeting, the Council of Europe is destined to remain a purely consultative organization without real powers. The other twelve Ministers are apparently resigned for the moment to the British standstill policy.

Last week's meetings have effectively knocked on the head a number of proposals to put power and strength in the Council of Europe. Most of these ideas sought to develop one or other of the Council's branches into a potential European cabinet.

Such, then, is the situation today. It means in effect that all possible paths of progress have been blocked. In August, the Assembly will have to consider—"What next?" The European deputies must either resign themselves to a very limited role or they must face the possibility that the time has come when the Latin states, who say they are prepared to go farther than this in sacrificing their national sovereignty, will have to part company with these others, led by Britain, who are not prepared to do so.

The crossroads for Europe are not far off. Perhaps the only solution now may be the Atlantic Union of three main blocks, the United States, the British Commonwealth and the Continental United States of Europe.

INEFFICIENCY REIGNS

INDONESIA has quite dropped out of the headlines since it gained its independence last fall. But this friendly survey of the scene by Michael Davidson indicates that its real difficulties have only begun with self-rule. He reports from Jogjakarta, capital of the Republic, which is to be distinguished from Jakarta, formerly Batavia, and now federal capital of the United States of Indonesia, to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT.

TALKING with these eager nationalists, one wonders: Are the Javanese too charming to succeed? For theirs is the charm of innocence; they are so youthful, so disarmingly apprentice, above all, so naïve. Running a country seems too grown-up a job.

—Brandel

GERMANY'S ADENAUER *wants to join Council of Europe, but on terms of equality, not as "associate member."*

"You have seen lots of Governments," the Secretary-General of one Ministry here said to me. "Could you give me some tips about my work?"

We passed a Dutch sugar mill that had been stripped by nationalist soldiers. "What are you going to do about that?" I asked the official who was with me. "Re-equip it and restore it to the owners." "Where will you get the equipment from?" "Oh," he replied cheerfully, "the Americans will give us that, of course."

The Prime Minister of the Republic, Dr. Halim, who looks like an eager undergraduate but is in fact a first-rate physician of 38, told me: "We are not Communist — but we are not against Communists either." He spoke of an "independent foreign policy," as if Indonesia were not concerned with the problems of South-East Asia.

Adolescent Naivete

Mr. Assaat, Acting President of the Republic (Dr. Soekarno is "on loan" to the Federal Government), said: "We welcome foreign capital, we need it—but we cannot guarantee that it will not be nationalized."

This naïveté, this adolescent brushing aside of difficulty, is seen again in an official brochure by the Minister of Education: "We should see how far the independent nations of the world have progressed, and we should move a little ahead of the farthest point that progress has reached . . . We must dare to jump over things that other nations could not manage to jump."

It is easy to jeer at this mixture of arrogant self-confidence and diffidence. The Dutch do so; embittered and ashamed, one gets the impression they want Indonesia to fail.

But here in Jogjakarta there is another side to the Javanese character: a revolutionary fervor, an emotional compulsion to build the new Indonesia—in politics, in art, in social progress, in the preservation of Indonesian "culture."

The Republic *is* Indonesia, the solitary soil on which it can flourish or die in chaos. The Federal Government at Jakarta, devised last year at The Hague, owes its existence to the Republic; its component "States," artificially set up by the Dutch since 1945, owe their independence to it. Without the Republic neither has life.

But—a factor which alone could bring disaster to Indonesia—the Republic lacks one vital thing: competence. Its officials have neither training nor experience; inefficiency reigns.

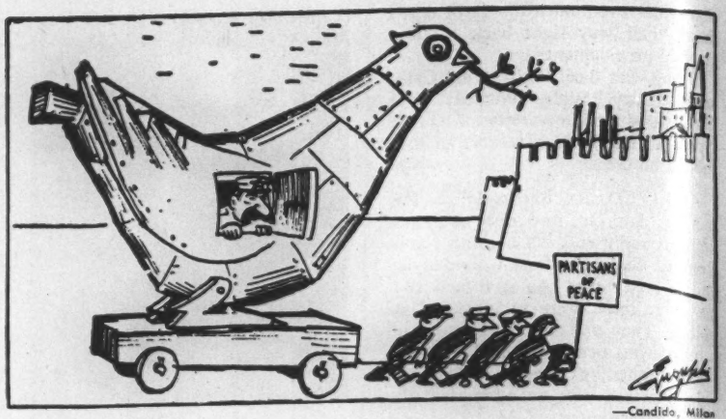
Unification of the whole country under one Government could help solve that problem; a Government welding together the abilities of men like Sutan Sjahrir, the most competent leader but at present out of office, Dr. Hatta and Dr. Soekarno, and the creative enthusiasm of Jogjakarta. But not even the integration into the nation's administration of the experienced officials now being wasted in Jakarta would be adequate: there are too few of them.

It is open to question—even with the example of Burma—whether the Indonesians would accept experts from other countries. "We were civilized when Europe was in the Dark Ages," a young nationalist said complacently.

Although the new Indonesia wants to use the West in the form of economic aid and technique, she is not fond of the West. This is understandable in a country which, achieving independence, knows that it owns none of the productive capital sunk in it. All sugar and rubber estates, factories, mills and oil wells are foreign-owned: Dutch, British and Americans are Indonesia's capitalists. It was the resentment born of this knowledge that caus the wanton and disastrous destruction of so many estates and mills.

The world needs an Indonesian success as much as the Indonesians themselves—these charming, cheerful people whose faces seem uncomfortable when they are without a smile.

Can the West offer technical advisory aid as well as economic? And can the Indonesians be persuaded to accept it? The alternative could be a second Burma.



—Candido, Milan

THE TROJAN DOVE: *An Italian cartoonist portrays real purpose of "Partisans of Peace" who, including Canada's James Endicott, have been meeting in Moscow. Stalin's writings call for the exploitation of peoples' yearning for peace.*

THE GOD THAT FAILED

ONE OF THE BEST ideas for a book on Communism in many years was the one which led Richard Crossman, British Labor MP and an editor of the *New Statesman*, to gather together the stories of six famous writers on how they came to join the Communist Party, or work for the Communist cause, and why they gave it up.

Arthur Koestler, who is perhaps his star witness, tells with his usual power of how he joined the party on the first

—Blackstone

KOESTLER: *Inside the Red mind.*

day of January, 1932, at a moment when the old society of Germany and Central Europe seemed to him in full dissolution, leaving only the choice between fascism and communism.

Ignazio Silone's Communism grew directly out of the feudal conditions of poverty and injustice in Southern Italy, where he was raised. In one way his story is the most interesting of all, as it gives factual details of top-level Comintern meetings in Moscow, which Stalin attended, and in which Silone and Togliatti, the present Communist leader in Italy, actually opposed Stalin! That was in 1927.

André Gide's contribution is on the highest plane. It is simply his "Retour de l'URSS" reprinted from 1936. I well remember the powerful impression it had on me at that time, confirming as it did my own very amateur observations in Soviet Russia; but I found it even more fascinating today. How clearly Gide saw and understood at that time what ends the means being used must lead to, and have led to. With his unhesitating honesty, this realization brought him to abandon his dearly-held illusions and make the break immediately, as none of the others here could do.

Louis Fischer's account of his 18-year attachment to the Communist cause is on a much lower level in literary quality. But it is perhaps the best in explaining what has happened to Communism, as practised by the Soviets, rather than what happens inside a Communist.

Stephen Spender's experience was a brief one, closely tied to the Spanish War, the early part of which he and several of the others here look upon as the high tide of Communist prestige and leadership among leftist circles all over the world. Richard Wright, the American negro writer, rounds out the list of contributors, with his touching story of how he was drawn into Communist literary circles in the "Black Belt" of Chicago.

This is but a catalogue of the contents. To give any proper presentation of their ideas would take many pages. And they do it so much better themselves. Let me merely say that nowhere within 272 pages will one find such a lucid explanation of what goes on in the minds of intelligent Communists—and therefore, in a dimmer way, in the minds of all Communists—than in "The God That Failed."

—Willson Woodside

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Newfoundland:

ONE-YEAR BABY

HOW does the baby province feel after a year in the Canadian family (since March 31, 1949)? After a sorting of pros and cons consensus last week was: it is not right to say union was bad for Newfoundland; neither is it possible to say it has been the island's salvation; wait a few years for a better answer.

First to feel the transformation and need for adjustment was Newfoundland's business. A few secondary manufacturing concerns have already succumbed to mainland competition. Prices did not go down as union advocates prophesied. Housewives still struggle with family budgets as desperately as they did 13 months ago, despite a royal commission on the cost-of-living.

Benefits have been mostly related to social services: family allowances (some diehards still refuse them), increased pensions, and veterans' gratuities. Railway workers absorbed by CNR now receive better wages. For assuming the heavy drain of the giant international Gander Airport on the island treasury, Canada got a bargaining potential. Said one sarcastic St. John's union critic this week: "Already Gander's power has been demonstrated—in the extra concessions TCA wangled from the U.S."*

Premier Smallwood's Government has exceeded a budgeted $2 million deficit, is now looking for additional revenue. It was hard hit by having to spend almost $2 million in relief works in late autumn and winter. Some of the economic conditions were due to the sterling impasse, which crippled sales of Newfoundland fish, paper and minerals to sterling bloc countries.

Aids must be found for local industries. The Premier in convening a meeting of the trade leaders said the Government would assist in an advertising campaign to get Newfoundlanders more island-conscious., "Eat more fish; consume more local margarine in place of Canadian brands and mainland butter; wear more locally made clothing; patronize local foundries and bakeries."

Surprisingly enough, the island's postal affairs have not been improved by union. While letters come through by air, other mail is often delayed. For example, SN and newspapers from Toronto or Montreal arrive late.

The bitter feeling of the referendum campaign is slowly dying. Last week in some sections there was a half-hearted effort to repeat the flags-at-half-mast demonstration of a year ago. However, with most of the islanders there is a feeling of security as a unit of the great and expanding Canadian nation.

*Trans-Canada Airlines last week began to fly the lush Montreal-New York route. Formal approval from U.S. Government ended drawn-out diplomatic tangle (with Colonial Airlines, which had held a 20-year monopoly over the route).

Prince Edward Island:

TRUE BLUES

THE INIMITABLE Sam Slick is credited with saying that "bluenoses" got their name because of their fondness for the MacIntyre Blue potatoes—a longish tuber with deep blueish eyes and a blueish nose.

Maritimers still swear that there is no potato which goes so well with salt fish as their beloved Macs. They point to that "certain" flavor and body and show how well they boil in the skin. Nor do the MacIntyres have the stale flavor common to most when they are fried cold after boiling.

For many years the old "Blues" were the main crop in potato-proud Prince Edward Island. But the developing U.S. market for seed potatoes called for other varieties and the Macs gradually disappeared as a commercial potato.

But farmers continued to grow a "few rows" for their own use and many a farmer still gets a 40 per cent premium for a sack or two of the once-popular Macs. Newfoundlanders particularly seek them — one dealer offering to buy a carload in Charlottetown this spring.

For the past few years, Horticulturist Gordon Warren at the Experimental Farm at Charlottetown has been making persistent efforts to have the variety admitted for certification. But Ottawa was slow to recognize a variety with only a Maritime demand.

However, official resistance melted recently and word was received from Ottawa last week that MacIntyres have been registered. After an eye-indexing program under S. G. Peppin, District Inspector, Seed Potato Certification Service, Charlottetown, the old Blues will come into their official own and become duly certified.

Ontario:

THE SEEKERS

THE HUNT is still on. Ontario Liberals so far haven't been able to find a leader.

Last fall when Leader Farquhar Oliver unexpectedly announced he was giving up the leadership, the optimistic provincial party reported they planned to hold a convention in the spring to name his successor.

In the interval a survey committee was appointed to look over the field and suggest nominees who might take over the reins.

Last week the management committee of the provincial association tried to decide on a convention. Its only announcement: there wouldn't be a meeting before fall. The reason, though not officially given—the survey committee hadn't been able to come up with a good suggestion.

—CP

LITERARY CHAT. *Mme Germaine Guèvremont, of Sorel, Que., widely acclaimed for her novel* Le Survenant *(The Outlander) (SN March 28) chats with well-known Canadian author Hugh MacLennan, whose letter of praise was printed on the jacket of the English translation. The authors met in Montreal at a party given in Mme Guèvremont's honor by her English and French publishers.*

—CP

TAX PROTESTED. *This crowd, including delegations from many New Brunswick centres, stood in rain at Fredericton to protest a retail sales tax planned by the provincial government. More than 2,000 attended the orderly but vigorous public gathering outside the legislative buildings.*

ARMISTICE

ONE provincial tax change, even though it meant an increase, apparently was welcome in Ontario.

This was the additional taxation imposed on cabarets and bars with extensive entertainment. A few of the larger establishments protested, but there was a striking silence from most of the bars.

The reason: an entertainment war had been getting slightly out of hand in the Province, particularly in Toronto.

The bars, which are still somewhat of a novelty not only to the public but also to their proprietors, had been adding more and more free entertainment to lure the patrons. With the tax they saw a welcome end to the big added expense.

Manitoba:

HIRED HELP

FARMERS on 17,000 farms in Manitoba can shave with electric razors if they wish, or their wives may wash with electric washing machines, or iron with electric ironers. In short, they can enjoy all the luxuries of an electrified city home, because the Manitoba Government's rural electrification program has provided power in many rural areas.

Another 5,000 farms and 37 villages, towns and hamlets will be added to the power lines in 1950. To provide the additional power will necessitate the erection of between 50,000 and 60,000 poles. With the completion of the program there will be 353 cities, towns, villages and hamlets receiving electricity in Manitoba.

■ One of Canada's oldest schools will close its doors on June 30—for the last time. Announcement was made by the governing council (half clergy, half laymen) of Winnipeg's St. John's College School; Canon R. J. Pierce, Secretary of the council and Vice-chancellor of the college, refused to give "for publication" reasons for the decision. He admitted it "was arrived at very reluctantly" but he had "no idea as to the ultimate course of events." For the past two years negotiations have been going on to merge St. John's College with Ravenscourt School and the latter's Governor J. E. Woods was surprised at the abrupt announcement. Old Johnians the world over have already contributed $30,000 for transfer to a new site in Tuxedo. The money will be refunded on request.

—CP

AMBASSADOR ARRIVES. *Sean Murphy, Ireland's first ambassador to Canada brings to Ottawa with him his wife, four daughters and the family pet, a French poodle named Roly. Ambassador Murphy (left) was welcomed at the Union Station by Major-General H. F. G. Letson, secretary to the Governor-General. Youngest daughter, five-year-old Trina, is in the centre with Roly.*

Saskatchewan:

OUTLOOK

SASKATCHEWAN farmers will probably sow 500,000 to 750,000 acres less to wheat this spring than they did last year. This "guess" by grain men in Regina is based on the premise that farmers will wait for adequate rainfall before seeding this year.

Much of the summerfallow land was dry last fall when winter closed in and snowfall over much of this dry area was light during winter months. Before seeding to wheat, spring rains must put moisture in the ground and it is anticipated that by the time there is adequate moisture for wheat, the time for wheat seeding in many areas will have passed. The alternative will then be to sow coarse grains.

This will work in well with the advice of Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner who in Saskatchewan recently urged farmers to cut their wheat acreage this year from the 15,737,000 acres sown in 1949.

Although the result was not felt economically, Saskatchewan had its worst drought since 1939, last year. This was indicated in the total of prairie farm assistance payments of $22,000,000 made in the west so far, of which $15,172,481 went to 48,704 Saskatchewan farmers.

New Brunswick:

SALT-WATER ESSAYIST

THE pride of Caraquet Superior School, on the northeast coast of New Brunswick, is 17-year-old Grace Sewell of Sewellville, Gloucester County. Grace is also the envy of all the other students — because she has won the senior highest prize among the province's contestants in the Navy League of Canada's essay competition.

The prize? A gold medal and "a week with the fleet."

Navy League officials probably assumed that a boy would capture the grand prize in the essay event, which was conducted to stimulate interest in Canada's Navy and Merchant Navy.

But, although many boys entered the contest, girl students walked off with most of the honors. The junior gold medal and watch went to another girl living in a seacoast community—13-year-old Joyce Rosalyn Wentworth of St. Andrews, on the Bay of Fundy.

Caraquet's 6,000 residents are particularly proud of Grace Sewell, for their unique village has a deeply-rooted seafaring tradition. It is, incidentally, the longest village in the world, its single street following the shore of Chaleur Bay for more than 20 miles and winding so close to the sea in places that the surf sprays the road when a stiff breeze is blowing.

Originally settled by French-speaking Acadians in the 1700's, Caraquet received an influx of Jersey Islanders in the early 1800's, and in time the cod-fishing armada that hailed from the village became the largest in British North America. The industry all but folded up in the depression, when foreign markets faded. But it has revived now with the introduction of modern fish-processing factories and the gradual replacement of antiquated schooners with modern draggers, built by the resourceful fishermen.

The Navy League, remembering gratefully the part played in the late war by Canada's Wrens and by the civilian girls and women who helped the League arrange dances and outings for the seafarers, is rather happy on second thought that a feminine essayist won the top award.

■ Grand old man of municipal administration in Canada is Judson A. Cleveland, 83, of the Bay of Fundy village of Alma, N.B. He's beginning his 58th consecutive year as a member of the Albert County Municipal Council, to which he was first elected in 1892 when he was a youthful seafarer. The one-time "boy councillor" has served as warden and presiding officer of the council for more than two decades now.

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RELIGION

A PROTESTANT "HOLY YEAR"

WHEN the Rev. Frank Selkirk Morley of Grace Presbyterian Church, Calgary, wrote to SN telling us his hopes and fears for the future of the Protestant Church, we invited him to put his remarks in the form of an article. Herewith his reply:

"IF THOU be a sour-complexioned man," observed Izaak Walton, "I disallow thee to be a judge of the matter." In my comments on the Protestant Church, therefore, I want it understood that I profoundly admire that Church and believe in her destiny as greatly as I admire her history. Her contributions to freedom, justice, and material prosperity are evident in those countries that are Protestant. Nevertheless such bitter (and unfair) articles as that by Agnes Meyer reprinted in *Christian Science Monitor* —"Why Protestants Need to Wake Up"— and such judicial enquiries as the Report of President Wallace's Committee, "Young Canada and Religion," should lead Protestants to much self-examination.

For example, one of the chief glories of the Protestant Church has been that it was "the people's church." In the doctrine of "the priesthood of believers" the laity was to govern, teach, and assume pastoral duties. Businessmen of ability, however, find it impossible to take the time necessary for the business of the Church. They give some time to their local Church, but they cannot serve on the central legislative and executive bodies. Consequently the boards and committees are being filled with increasingly mediocre and incompetent men while abler men are frustrated and discouraged. The Protestant Church is cursed by mediocrity. The laity is also too busy to teach in Sunday School. Recently a youth worker and I visited 25 young men, trying to get leadership in boys' work, but we were in each instance turned down.

The People's Church

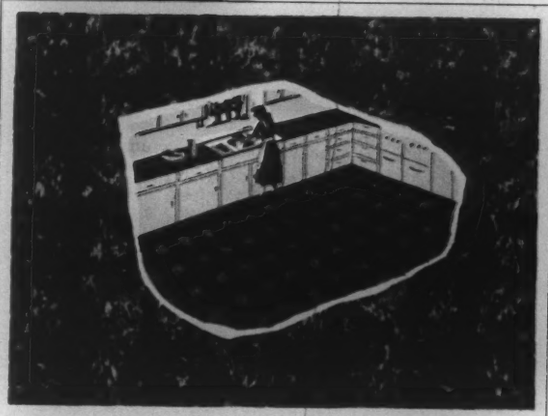
The fact that the Protestant Church is "the people's church" has other implications. There can be no compulsion on a member regarding Church duties. He contributes or not to the Church and attends or not as he pleases, but he demands all the services of the Church and likes to know that a Church is in his community. Car after car pulls up to the Sunday School doors, children are let out and then the parents speed away never thinking of themselves attending Church. Half the parents of my Sunday School don't come to Church.

Further, since the people own the Church, Protestant clergy are almost completely at the mercy of their congregation. I have known of congregations who stopped their contributions in order "to starve out" an unpopular minister. Most of the older men finish their career with bitterness as their congregations strive to get rid of them in the present clamor for younger men. Latimer was once warned to be careful what he said in his sermon since the King was present. Today the people are king. Therefore the minister must please the people.

In the consuming desire to be popular the Protestant sermon has been degraded into miserable pep talks that wouldn't convert a titmouse.

So too often the dominant question in preaching is not, "Is it true?" but "What will people say? Will they like it?" There was a time in the history of the Protestant pulpit when the test was, "Is it sound?" but now the test is, "Is it interesting?"

A clergyman's training ill equips him for the modern Church. Hopelessly medieval, few colleges give any course on pastoral counselling. And men graduate, as far as the college is concerned, utterly incompetent to give advice to this man who is going mad, this alcoholic, this woman whose husband beats her, these young and old folk haunted by remorse and full of fears and doubts. As a matter of fact, no college that I know of gives a course in dealing with unconverted people! Most clergymen if confronted with a person who claimed to be converted would refer him to a psychia-



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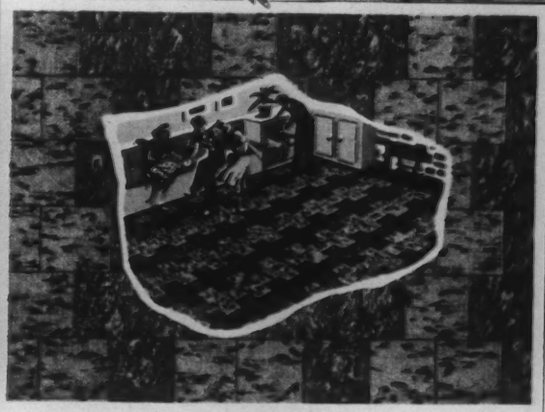

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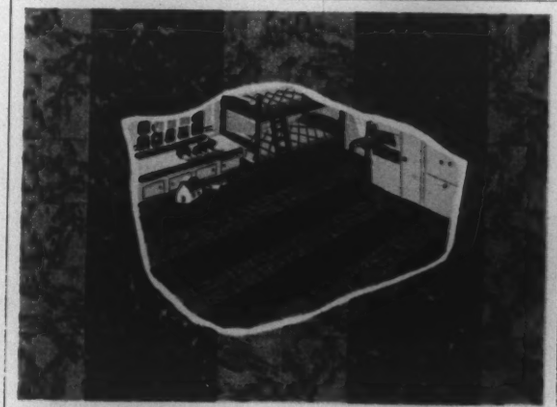

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trist. Many ministers are trying to serve congregations of 350-500 families alone! They must visit sick and shut-ins, preach twice on Sunday, talk to various groups, conduct funerals and weddings, advise people in difficulty, find and train leaders in a modern Church whose organization rivals a YMCA. They are expected to address various groups and take an active part in the community.

Perhaps the most glaring weakness of the Protestant Church is found in the training of its children. They are handed over to that outworn institution, the Sunday School. Some years ago a remarkably able group of people undertook a Character Education Enquiry*, which shows that in influencing children in their notions of right and wrong the parents were given a mark of .545; the children's friends .353; the club leaders .137; the public school teachers .028; and the church school teachers .002. Since then Schools have slipped further.

In Sunday School children miss "the preliminaries" and come in for "the lesson" which is frequently taught by people without training. They have nothing more than goodwill and are without leadership qualities of any kind. Children are under no compulsion to concentrate on "the lesson." They learn nothing of the faith and doctrine of the Church and the Bible.

The most serious damage is apparent when children come to the age of 14 and insist upon "graduating" from the Sunday School, but are quite untrained in the art of worship Church service is a foreign language to them. They have never been disciplined to listen to a sermon; they do not know the hymns; they have never learned to follow prayers. It is startling to contrast a group of Roman Catholic young people with Protestant young people in a knowledge of their faith, but it is even more startling to contrast them in their experience of worship. The decline in home religion has also meant loss of personal religion. Protestantism has failed to provide its people with a rationale and technique of prayer. Protestants don't know how to pray, for what to pray, or what to expect from prayer.

*Religious Education, pp. 539 ff. "Testing the Knowledge of Right and Wrong", by H. Hartshorne, M. A. May, D. E. Sonquist, and C. A. Kerr.

ST. JAMES *Cathedral, Toronto: But remember what the spire symbolizes?*

The Roman Way

The report, "Young Canada and Religion,"* makes clear the failure of the Sunday School: not more than one boy in 20 with a Protestant background maintains a close connection with a Church.

Another glory of the Protestant Church has been fellowship with diversity. Although believers might belong to the Salvation Army or the Church of England, they might feel equally Christian, joined together as members of the Catholic Church. Plagued by much inefficiency and by envy of the Roman Catholic Church, Protestants are losing this sense of fellowship. Never was denominationalism so acute. Enviously Protestants say, "Look at the Roman Catholic Church! When she cracks down on politicians and newspaper editors they pay attention! Why aren't we united like that?" They appear to be ignorant of the fact that the Roman Catholic Church has built herself out of her traditions, but that the genius of the Protestant Church has been its claim that all men should worship according to conscience without any odium attaching to him and still be united with other denominations spiritually and in cooperation.

Inferiority Complex

Unity we must have, but at the cost of diversity and freedom the cost is too high. Moreover, the saddest persecutions of European history have issued from the days of "one Church." Protestants seem completely oblivious to the fact that their Church did not come into being at the Reformation. The Reformation was only an attempt to get back to what the Reformers believed the Church originally was in Apostolic days. Because they do not realize that, Protestants have an inferiority complex with regard to the Roman Catholic Church as if it were "Mother Church," but more important still they do not realize their catholic fellowship.

I write these things as a Protestant clergyman who is deeply concerned with the troubles of the Protestant Church and certainly without any rancor. Aware of the glorious contributions the Protestant Church has made to democratic traditions and Christian ethics and that for countless millions she has revealed the way of life, it is my earnest prayer that her future will be more glorious than her past. Why indeed should not 1950 be for Protestants, like Roman Catholics, "a Holy year?"

*Ryerson Press publication.

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

FOREIGN POLICY: B & C

THERE IS no indication that the unstable parliamentary situation produced by the recent election will affect British foreign policy. The debate which produced one of Mr. Churchill's most eloquent and moving speeches—on the unity of Europe—and a highly important statement by Mr. Bevin, made it clear that the parties do not intend to carry their controversy into foreign policy.

The temper of the debate was not perceptibly different from that of foreign affairs debates in the preceding House of Commons with its large Labor majority; there was no acrimony and no point-scoring on either side. It is certain, after this debate, that the British delegates can go into the important international Conferences now being held in Strasbourg and to be held in London and Sydney in May with full power and authority to make definite decisions and enter commitments without having to look over their shoulders.

It is worthwhile to dwell a little on this point although it is rather taken for granted in Britain itself. Elsewhere, it has up to now by no means been taken for granted. American Press comment after the British general election expressed almost universal dismay at the expected weakening of Britain in the international field through party deadlock at home. Similar expectations, not always equally sympathetic, were voiced in Europe.

These fears were never very well founded in fact. There were no deep differences on foreign policy between the two chief parties before the election, and in the election campaign itself, foreign affairs played almost no part. Moreover, even if it had been different, there is a very deep-rooted sense of continuity in foreign policy and of national unity *vis-à-vis* the outside world in Britain, which remains quite unaffected by ordinary party conflicts and competition for power at home. Every British politician knows that he would lose heavily in public sympathy and in votes if he tried to embarrass the country internationally for obvious party reasons.

This is not to say that sincerely held differences of opinion on foreign policy do not exist. Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Bevin's speeches in last Tuesday's debate provide an interesting study in this respect. They illustrate fairly well the range of effective discussion on the major questions of foreign policy.

There is no longer any real discussion about where Britain stands in the world conflict with Russia; that issue is settled in the public mind, and the political annihilation of the small pro-Soviet group in the February election has finally buried it. There are, however, still considerable differences of opinion on what might be called the grand strategy of the cold war.

Mr. Churchill's attitude differs from that of Mr. Bevin and the Foreign Office in stressing the short-term, the military and the European aspects of the struggle. He thinks that a decision in the "cold war" must be sought soon because, though war may not be immediately impending, time is not on our side. He feels that in order to negotiate such a settlement through strength, fast and dramatic steps for building such strength are called for; he regards strength in the first place as military strength, and he keeps his eyes fixed on Western Europe. Hence his call for a spectacular act of reconciliation with Germany, for rapid European integration and for the equally rapid building-up of German

—International

BEVIN SMILES: *Opinions but no open controversy on foreign policy.*

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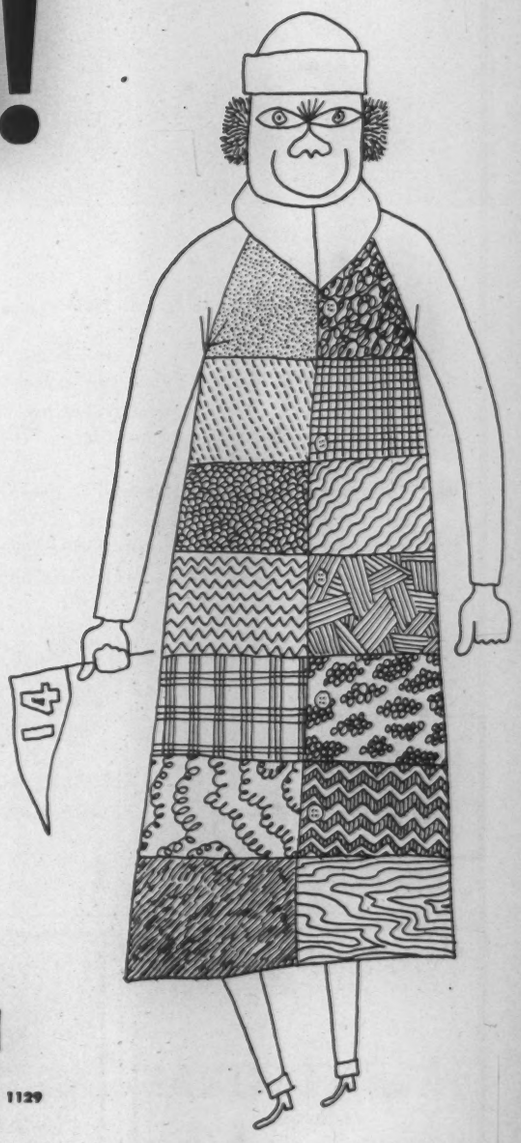

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armed contingents for Western European defence.

Mr. Bevin seems—like Mr. Acheson—to start from the idea that time, though it may not at the moment be on the Western side, can be made to be. He feels that the key to this is the creation of a world-wide expansion of economic and social rather than military strength (though the latter must not be neglected), and the "wider integration" not of Western Europe alone, but of the whole Atlantic community, and even of the Atlantic Community with the new political world of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. His conception is less dramatic, but far broader than Mr. Churchill's. It demands far more time for its working-out; but it courts fewer obvious dangers and promises, perhaps, more beneficial and lasting results.

STRACHEY: *No disagreement or embarrassment to hinder action.**

In this conception, Western Europe is seen as part of the Atlantic community rather than as a political unit of its own. Its unification and military rearmament are viewed as a steady effort rather than a dramatic spurt. German integration into the Atlantic Community is envisaged as a slow and undramatic step-by-step progress, not to be hurried; and the rearmament of the Germans is a hypothetical and, in any case, fairly far-off step in the planned sequence of events. On the other hand, there is far more emphasis on the restoration of a stable and expanding economy not only for the Atlantic community, but for the world as a whole. The stabilization of Southern Asia has at least equal priority with Western Europe's integration.

There will be continued debate between these two points of view in Britain; but it is now certain that this debate will not be pushed to the point where disagreement hinders action.

By Sebastian Haffner. Special dispatch to London *Observer* and SN.

*Last week there was some U.S.-inspired question of the reliability of Secretary of War John Strachey to handle Atlantic Pact secrets, because of his past expressed sympathy with Communistic aims. But only Sir Waldron Smithers, extreme right-wing Tory member and bitter anti-Laborite, tried to embarrass the Government by circulating petition for removal from office of Strachey and Defence Minister Emanuel Shinwell.

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PEOPLE

Merrily We Go

■ **Dr. L. G. Cook,** chemistry head at the Chalk River atomic project, told the Ottawa Rotary Club it's time for Canadians to decide, through Parliament, where Canada's radioactive pile goes from here. We have "the simplest and finest little bonfire in the world and it is burning merrily," he said. It is small but heats "enough water to keep the (Ottawa) river there from freezing over in winter . . . 10,000 kilowatts of power, equivalent to about a ton and a half of anthracite per hour." Federal atomic budget this year is nearly $8,000,000, $1,333,000 above last year.

■ The first Canadian concert team to play in Bermuda, pianist **Dorothy Swetnam** and her husband, violinist **Clayton Hare,** have arrived back in Calgary after a successful tour.

They also played in Montreal, the Maritimes and on a CBC Wednesday Night program in Toronto. Trailblazers like soprano **Frances James,** says Mr. Hare, have done much to soften the lot of the Canadian concert artist. At their four concerts in Bermuda he and his wife had a terrific reception and he thinks the tendency to engage American or European musicians exclusively is definitely on the wane across continent.

■ Two more Winnipeg girls are going around the world, **Nancy Halford** and **Amelia Zurick** boarded the Queen Mary at New York last week en route to England, at the start of a round-the-world tour. They have no set schedule and, like **Violet Houck** and **Essie Pattison** who returned to Winnipeg last December, will work their way.

—CP

NANCY, *Amelia: No time schedule.*

■ Travel Chief **L. Leo Dolan** told Montreal Hotel Association members they should make more of their city's natural assets. "This city ought to be the greatest tourist area on the North American continent, if not in the world . . . but there is a constant lessening of the French atmosphere and the French approach. You're sitting on the most historic site of this hemisphere and you've failed to develop it properly."

■ **Murray** and **Don Davis's** hilarious revue, "There Goes Yesterday," opens on Monday at Toronto's Royal Alex after a rip-roaring, cross-country tour since last fall. In over 30 numbers the cast of nine works hard, quick-changing clothes, faces and even scenery. Cast includes ex-Navy Show star **John** (You'll Get Used To It) **Pratt** and several members of the Straw Hat Players: **Charmion King, Araby Lockhart** and **Beth Gillanders.**

"DOIN' the Racoon": *Beth Gillanders, Murray Davis, Araby Lockhart.*

BY AND LARGE

■ A school for Brides and Grooms has started its fourth year at Howard Park United Church in Toronto. Speaker John McCulloch, a family court counsellor for four years, warned that marriage is an institution, not a reformatory, and you shouldn't marry someone you wish to reform: "It's foolish to marry a man between hiccups and plan to cure his alcoholic tendencies."

■ In Montreal, a drug store nightwatchman was caught purple-handed and will be charged with stealing $1,994 worth of goods during the past three years. The store's manager, Irvin Meamtan, told the court he was tired of things disappearing and so on certain articles he sprinkled powder which turns purple on hands when washed.

■ W. H. McIntyre of Swift Current, Sask., has made a "hayless horse." This 6-hp, gasoline-consuming creation at present won't back up but it only needs another engine and it'll buck like a bronco, says the inventor. It looks something like a pony, and the engine runs pistons attached to four spindly legs with cog wheels instead of hooves; top speed, 5 mph. The eyes are fine for night driving; they're electric lights. It is also reported to snort, whinny and blow smoke through its nostrils, for added measure.

■ Trail, BC., doesn't want to be called the "Smoky City" any longer. The City Council thinks the "Silver City" is now more appropriate and more likely to entice tourists. Silver output of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail is half a ton a day, half the total Canadian figure.

■ In Toronto the Good, several night clubs have been told by the Liquor License Board to clean up their floor shows.

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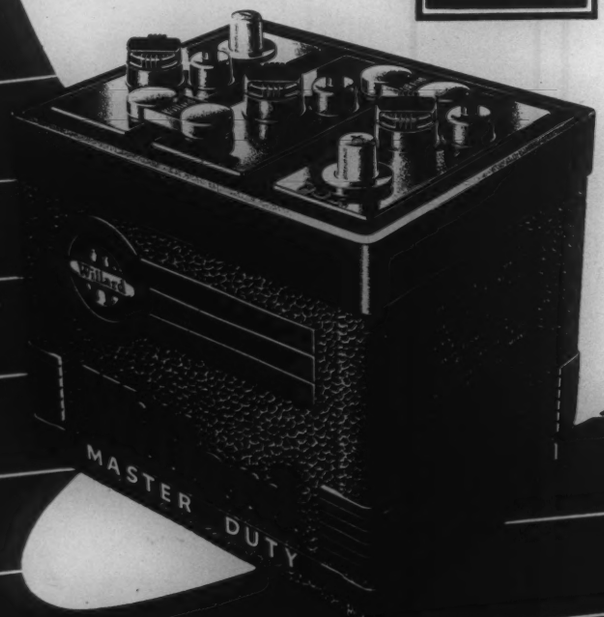

Willard

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THEATRE

VIVE LE DRAME

THE FRENCH language entries in the Dominion Drama Festival were evidently a joy to adjudicator Wray.

In Winnipeg he saw a "lovely play, extremely well done." This was "L'Avare" by Le Cercle Molière of St. Boniface. Oddly, it was the group's first Molière in 25 years of playing. Director was Mme. Pauline Boutal (SN, March 14). Le Cercle is one of the two French groups invited to this year's finals.

Le Cercle also won best acting awards. Both actors were born in France. Raymonde Marchand joined Le Cercle in 1936; has played several major roles. Louis Souchon studied drama and singing in France; came to Canada in 1946 (he had married a Canadian); played in Le Cercle's "La Donation" in the 1948 drama finals. He edits the news on local CKSB.

—Le Carillon
GERARD CHENIER

In Montreal Les Compagnons de Saint Laurent won the trophy (against three English, two French entries) for the best play in alternative language to winner, which was "Ghosts" by McGill Players Club. They, too, chose Molière, his "Le Malade Imaginaire." Director was Father Legault, founder of 12-year-old, now professional group. Three years ago they won the finals.

Best actress was Yvette Thuot as the ebullient maid; best actor, Guy Hoffman as the hypochondriac Arcan.

IN QUEBEC La Section Dramatique du Conservatoire Nationale de Musique swept the boards too—against one competitor. "Quand Le Chat N'Est Pas Là" was a "remarkable performance," said Mr. Wray; the principals were "near perfect." Director was Dr. J. O. Dussault, M.D., who abandoned music for medicine, then about-faced to found the Conservatoire in 1930. Three previous Festival entries, three wins, is his record. In 1935 "L'Aiglon" won the French language award in finals; and the group has been invited to the finals this year again.

THERESE LAROUCHE

Best actress was Annette Leclerc. She also appeared in "Topaze." Best actor was Roger Lebel. Both he and Mlle. Leclerc began to act when they were ten. Both have played with the "Artistes du Terror." M. Lebel studied science; took courses in dramatic art. He is Director of five CHRC programs.

ANNETTE LECLERC

ROGER LEBEL

IN HULL Mr. Wray saw three French plays, awarded trophy to Le Cercle Gascon of Hawkesbury, Ont., for their "Le Chant du Berceau": spoke of their "excellent director," Montreal-born Gerard Chenier. This group, started eight years ago, has a membership of only 30.

Best actress was Noranda-born Thérèse Larouche of La Comédie Nouvelle of Ottawa, playing in her third Festival. Last year she was in group's "Nationale 6," a finals contender. Best actor was René Prevost of L'Ecole d'Art Dramatique of Hull. He also directed the play.

—Marantow

WINNERS *Guy Hoffman, Yvette Thuot in play by Les Compagnons,*

BEST PLAY, *best actors: Maxwell Wray congratulating Raymonde Marchand Mme. Pauline Boutal and Louis Souchon of Le Cercle Molière of St. Boniface.*

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EDUCATION

STAMMER CURE

TIME was, you went to a doctor if you wanted to cure a stammer or a stutter. If he didn't treat your difficulty by cutting a transverse slice from your tongue and sewing it up again, he probably used hypnosis or administered an assortment of drugs to act as depressants to your nervous system. If cured, you were lucky.

Today, however, your best bet is a medico-social clinic. That is, unless your speech defect is caused by some physical deformity of the speech organs. Usually the stammerer is the victim of a neurosis "which interferes with the normal transfer of impulses from the brain to the muscles of the speech organs." (*Standard American Encyclopedia*)

Assuming that your trouble is a neurosis, how can you effect a cure? "Get married and play golf," says William James Naughton, prominent Canadian speech correctionist, and originator of The Oro Club which develops public speakers out of former stammerers. Why is golf recommended? Because if you ever hope to carve your golf-handicap down, you simply have to learn complete relaxation. And you are well on the road to a cure for your stammering.

Mr. Naughton himself was a stammerer. As a child he imitated a bad stutterer. After 25 years of mounting frustration, when he combed North America for a cure, he realized what he needed was not physical help but psychological help. It was not his speech organs, but his emotions that were faulty.

W. J. Naughton estimates that Canada has 30,000 stammerers (disregarding other speech-defectives); that only one in a hundred of these can claim his trouble is due to physical defects; and that the earning power of each of the stammerers is deficient by about 30 per cent.

In the past few years he has personally treated 350 children in Toronto, to say nothing of adults. Chief factor in his therapy: create in the stammerer a desire to talk; make him realize that there is more wrong with *him* than there is with his speech.

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HOPE *for stammerers: Naughton.*

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U.S. AFFAIRS

"WHERE THERE'S SMOKE . . ."

THE SORRY SHOW which Senator McCarthy has been putting on for several weeks past takes a good deal of untangling.

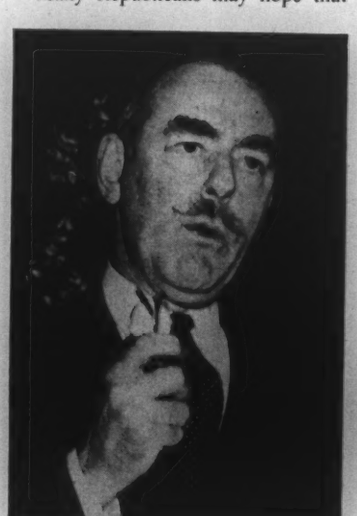
It does not represent, as has been often said, a new challenge of isolationism—at least not on the part of McCarthy, who voted for the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact. While taking many stray and indiscriminate pot-shots along the way, what he has been driving at all the time is the disastrous influence which a fellow-travelling group in the State Department has exerted on U.S. policy in China for many years. This is an accusation which goes back at least to Ambassador Hurley's outburst on his return from China in 1945.

On the Administration side all the broadsides about McCarthy being a great help to Moscow have not quite covered up the fact that no admission has been made that the Hiss case revelations showed that a much closer loyalty check is needed in the State Department.

Mr. Acheson's insistence that he "would not turn his back on Alger Hiss" is the red rag before McCarthy and all those who think there is something behind his accusations. While Mr. Acheson's attitude has been praised in some quarters for its Christian charity, it has appeared in others to question the verdict of the court. For if Mr. Acheson accepted the verdict, must he not as a patriotic American, and far more as Secretary of State, condemn one who had betrayed his friendship, his trust and the country itself?

In this fight, one of the most furious which has raged in Washington in many years, both sides realize that they are on dangerously thin ice. Only a handful of Republicans are openly backing McCarthy, who is not even getting the support of his home-state Republican press. Hardly a Democratic voice but that of Truman is raised in Acheson's defence, in committee meetings or in Congress.

Many Republicans may hope that



—International

ATTACKED: *Acheson is target for Senator McCarthy's broadsides.*

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the McCarthy charges will produce useful political capital for the fall elections. But they know that their wildness might turn them into a boomerang, if the public were roused over "smear attacks" or if Truman's charge that the whole incident had only aided the Kremlin could be made to stick.

On the other hand Mr. Truman and the Democrats realize that refusal to open the loyalty files, and refusal to admit that the Hiss case indicated that the State Department needed a house-cleaning, could lay them open to a charge that they are afraid of what would be revealed. They are hoping to get sufficient support from the press and public on their claim that opening the loyalty files would be a breach of confidence which would subject still more innocent reputations to question, and furthermore, would undermine the FBI.

The Denials Lag

In this situation, with the accusations still apparently outpacing the denials, and the outcome of the whole affair in doubt, the two chief personalities on whom McCarthy has based his case, Owen Lattimore and John Service, have arrived home to face the Senate subcommittee. It would certainly be a sensation if they were proven to be actual Communists or Soviet agents, as McCarthy has charged. But a great deal of damaging evidence may be brought against them.

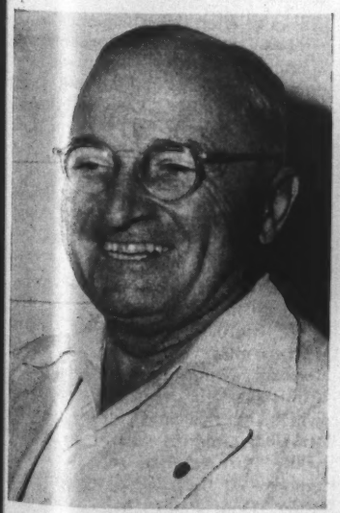
Service was denounced by Ambassador Hurley, back in December 1945, for "continuously advising the Chinese Communists that my efforts in preventing the collapse of the National Government did not represent the policy of the United States. These same professionals (Service and his colleague John P. Davies) openly advised the Communists to decline unification of their army with the Nationalist Army unless the Communists were given control."

A report which Service wrote in October 1944 and which was openly circulated among the Chinese Communists "was a general statement of how to let fall the Government I was sent over there to sustain." In June 1945 Service was arrested and accused of having transmitted secret State Department documents to *Amerasia* magazine; the charge was later dropped by a grand jury.

Lattimore, who now holds the spotlight, has had considerable influence on Far Eastern policy since he acted as an adviser to Roosevelt in the 'thirties. Even the views which he has put in print would seem to raise doubts as to his suitability for the role. In "The Situation in Asia", published last year, he consciously or unconsciously follows the Moscow line in saying that the United States tried to do in China "exactly" what the Japs had tried to do; that it wanted to run the Chinese Government and use the Chinese people as cannon-fodder; and justified any amount of suffering in China "if it contributes to the grand design of American hostility to Russia."

According to Lattimore, the Truman Doctrine is really an out-dated Churchill Doctrine. The U.S. launched the cold war against Russia. And at a later date America, "feeling that the cold war against Russia is not going too well," might want to "switch to a hot war."

Everywhere Lattimore sees the fault and the aggressive intent as American, in Korea, in Manchuria, even in Iran. That hardly makes him a fit person to advise on U.S. foreign policy. But it is a long way from there to proving that he is a Soviet spy. According to the best Washington reports, the FBI has no such evidence.



—International

DEFENDER: *Harry Truman, Florida-sunning last week, denies accusers.*

Indian Swims 100 Yards Through Ice Floes For Help

Tom Porte, of Jackson's Point, Ontario

WINS DOW AWARD

Darkness had fallen over Lake Simcoe before the two fishermen realized that strong winds had separated the large cake of ice, on which they were fishing, from shore. As the gap widened, they shouted for help and, in desperation, even burned their fishing shanty. But no assistance came!

Tom Porte, a 25-year old Ojibway, decided to act. Stripping almost completely, he plunged into the dark wind-swept water and swam 100 yards through the broken ice to shore. Piled up ice prevented him from climbing out immediately, and he was forced to edge another 200 yards along the shore before he could get out. Almost naked, he ran to a nearby boathouse . . . and soon a boat was sent out to rescue his stranded comrade.

For deeds such as this, more than 175 Canadians have been presented with THE DOW AWARD since its inception in April, 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

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CANCER ...a progress report

Medical science is now waging its greatest fight against cancer

As the research attack on cancer progresses, discoveries are constantly being made that offer hope of further gains against this disease.

Today, *if diagnosed early and treated promptly and correctly*, authorities say that seventy-five per cent of cancers of the breast, eighty per cent of cancers of the mouth, and over ninety-five per cent of cancers of the skin are curable. Cancer of other parts of the body also is being treated with greater success.

Progress in new treatments

Doctors and other scientists are steadily working on the major aspects of cancer. At present, efforts are being made to perfect a simple, quick test to detect the disease early. One such test was recently announced. It is based upon the discovery that the blood serum of persons with cancer has different properties than that of normal persons.

Studies are continuing on the use of radioactive isotopes in the hope that ways will be found to destroy cancer cells without harming normal cells.

Research on the use of specific drugs is progressing. Some drugs have shown such promise as cancer weapons, that authorities have predicted that the chemical control of the disease may be possible.

The part played by the body's chemical hormones in causing cancer is more clearly understood than ever before. This may make possible new and more effective treatments for some types of the disease.

Equally encouraging are the improvements in surgical techniques. Operations that were once considered too hazardous may now be performed safely.

Future progress in the fight against cancer depends not only upon continuing scientific research but also upon growing public awareness of the necessity for early detection and treatment.

Your part in fighting cancer

In view of the progress being made by medical science, annual physical examinations are more important than ever in safeguarding against cancer, especially for those over thirty-five years of age.

Authorities urge everyone to learn the "danger signals" of cancer that are listed at the left. Fortunately, in the majority of cases, they turn out to be symptoms of conditions other than cancer. However, it's always wise to seek prompt medical attention should any of them occur.

There are still no "quick cures" for cancer. The only proved weapons which medical science now has against this disease are X-rays, radium, and surgery—which may be used singly or in combination.

As medicine's knowledge of cancer increases, there is hope that the time may not be too far off when the disease will yield its secrets and thus cease to be a major threat to life. Meanwhile, with today's weapons—promptly and properly used—authorities predict that an ever increasing number of cancer victims may be saved.

The 7 "danger signals" that you should know

1. Any lump or thickening, especially in the breast, lip, or tongue.
2. Any irregular or unexplained bleeding.
3. A sore that does not heal, particularly about the mouth, tongue, or lips.
4. Noticeable changes in the color or size of a wart or mole.
5. Loss of appetite or continued indigestion.
6. Any persistent hoarseness, cough, or difficulty in swallowing.
7. Any persistent change in normal elimination.

Pain is not usually an early symptom of cancer

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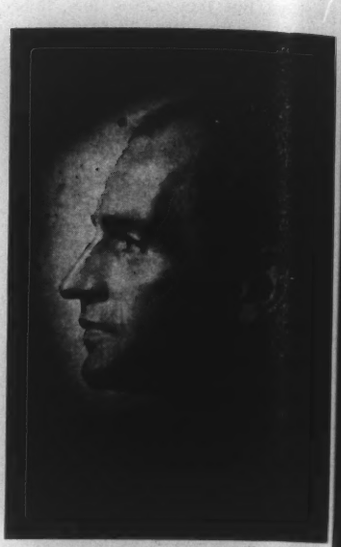
BOOKS

POET'S PITY

A PHOENIX TOO FREQUENT—by Christopher Fry—*Oxford*—*$1.35.*

THE reputation of Christopher Fry, whose "The Lady's Not for Burning" was noticed in this weekly not long ago, and who has had three plays running in London at one time this year, was begun by the performance of this play in a small London theatre in 1946. It has been slower in coming from the press than several others of his works, but it has all the flashing poetic quality of "The Lady" and a much more clear and dramatically effective fable, and should be excellent meat for any small company of thoroughly intelligent and poetically-minded players with a first-class director.

It takes place entirely in the tomb of the heroine's deceased husband; "above ground the starlight shows a line of trees on which hang the bodies of several men." The widow is young and beautiful. Life triumphs over death and memory. The fable is from Petronius. Wit and passionate eloquence glitter all over the dialogue, not without a great deal of irony and something which that eminent ex-Torontonian dramatic critic, Mr. Beverly Baxter, calls misanthropy, but which sounds to us more like a great poet's pity for common humanity. A noble creation. —*Lucy Van Gogh*



—Kenneth Parker

CHRISTOPHER FRY

REAL BARRIER

THE WALL—by John Hersey—*McClelland & Stewart*—*$4.75.*

MR. HERSEY is known to many readers as the author of two books that deal sympathetically with people who had suffered misfortune during the latest World War. One of these, "A Bell for Adano," was in fictional form, the other, "Hiroshima," was originally written for *The New Yorker* as a straight factual report. Both, however, gave the reader the impression that the author knew at first hand the details of what he was writing, and the author's pity for his characters was shared by his readers.

The Jews of Warsaw, who are the subject of Mr. Hersey's new novel, are intrinsically no less worthy of general sympathy than Italians or Japanese, but Mr. Hersey's reworking of his vein has not uncovered any new precious metal. Using the form of a record kept by one of the inhabitants of the Ghetto, the novelist has tried to give the book the aura of reality that clung to his earlier works, but the device is unsuccessful. It makes a barrier between reader and characters as impassable as the Ghetto wall that gives the book its title.

The formlessness and verbosity of the novel might be forgiven in a new writer, and, because the book is not without its good points, most critics would then say that the work showed promise. As a production of John Hersey, who has shown his skill in writing compact, forceful prose, the book can only be considered as a disappointment.—*J.L.C.*

JOHN HERSEY

WESTERN EMPIRE

EVERY INCH A KING—by Sergio Correa da Costa—*Macmillan*—*$3.75.*

WHEN Pope Alexander VI of blessed memory, after the discoveries of Columbus, divided the world between Spain and Portugal by drawing a line down the map of the Atlantic Ocean 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands, he was in effect giving Spain the whole of North and South America. Neither France nor England recognized the legality of the division. Portugal did, however, with the stipulation that the line be moved 300 leagues farther west, with the result that Brazil became Portuguese.

A further result was that some three centuries later, when Napoleon's armies were overrunning the Iberian Peninsula, the Portuguese Court had an overseas possession to which to flee and for some years Brazil became the seat of government while Portugal had the status of a colony. At the time of the flight, in 1807, Dom Pedro, heir to the Portuguese throne, was only nine years old. Thus he was educated as a Brazilian rather than as a European

When public opinion in Portugal forced the unwilling return of John VI, Pedro remained as Regent of Brazil.

The Brazilians had no desire to revert to their colonial status. John VI, during his stay in the country, had granted many concessions towards a more democratic form of government than was generally fashionable at the time. When the mother country sought to revoke these concessions, revolt of the Brazilians was assured. Dom Pedro sided with the colonists, although remaining on good terms with his father, drove out the Portuguese troops and was acclaimed Emperor of Brazil by the people.

Senhor da Costa, in this biography, has done full justice to the public without neglecting the romantic details of Dom Pedro's private life. The book is a spicy blend of political history and colorful melodrama, exceptionally readable.—*J.L.C.*

SERGIO CORREA DA COSTA

FAUNA AT HOME

THE PIG IN THE PARLOR—by the Karigs—Clarke, Irwin—$3.25.

PROBABLY no civilized family since the seafaring Noahs has played host and guardian to so fantastic an assortment of domestic, and undomestic, animals as the Karigs—Walter (the eminent naval historian), Eleanor, his wife, and their daughters, Patty and Keating. During their long and useful careers the Karigs have entertained—singly and in groups—dogs, cats, mice, pigs, canaries, goats, skunks and turtles—not to mention minks, ocelots and bulbuls.

Those readers who have suffered with household pets, even in more modest numbers, will enjoy shuddering with Walter and Eleanor at the recollection of the horrors they endured; even those who have never permitted themselves the luxury of furred and feathered companions will get a vicarious thrill of pleasure in contemplating the mayhem they have been spared.

"The Pig in the Parlor" is at no time uproariously funny but it does produce its share of good-natured chuckles—more often than not drowned out by barks, bleats, whines, snorts, snarls and sneezes.—*J.L.W.*

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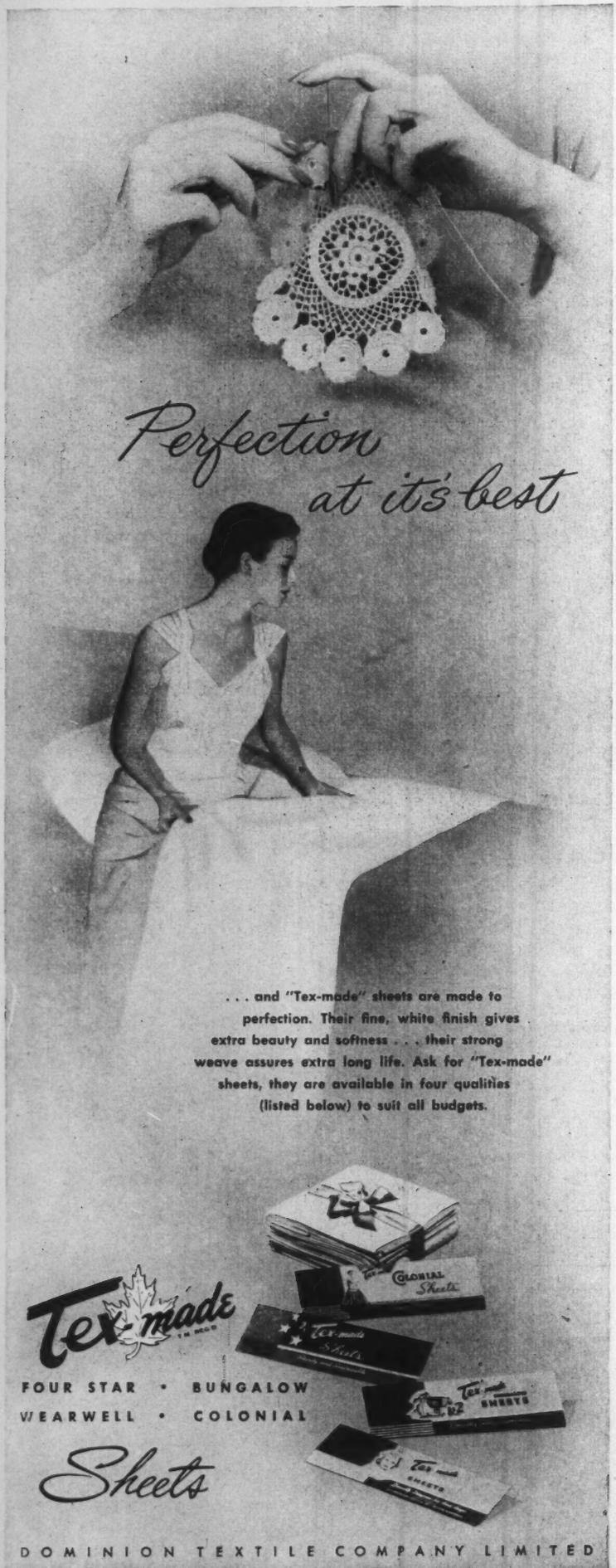
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CLAUSEWITZ TODAY

WAR IN THREE DIMENSIONS—by Air Vice Marshal E. J. Kingston-McCloughry, CBE, DSO, DFC, RAF—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.25.

CLAUSEWITZ and Mahan laid down their classic principles of war at a time when war was fought in two dimensions: that is, on the surface of the land and sea. Military strategists today are forced to cope with a third dimension: the vast areas above the land, and above and below the sea.

That this new dimension, while leaving valid Clausewitz' elementary principles, brings to the fore a whole series of new problems and new possibilities, is the thesis developed by the author of this work, who was Chief Operations Planner for the Allied Expeditionary Air Force in the invasion of Normandy.

It has long been appreciated—and is still true—that the basic objective of military operations is to break the war-will of the enemy. Often, and especially in primitive times, that "will" was the will of the all-powerful ruler; more recently it has tended to become the will of all the enemy's people. (In the case of the Soviet Union, incidentally, we may see a reversion to the situation where the rulers' will is once again significant.) In two-dimensional warfare, that war-will could only be broken by the defeat and disorganization of the enemy's armed forces at the front.

Today, the armed forces can be by-passed—though of course never ignored—and blows struck directly at the heart of the enemy's homeland. The means of achieving this end can be broadly termed Air Power.

Although he is a senior RAF officer, Air Vice-Marshal Kingston-McCloughry does not interpret "air power" as being solely the striking power of piloted aircraft. As a matter of fact, he believes that the long-range bomber is possibly obsolete, its place being taken by new and improving guided missiles of various types. "Air power", by his definition, is simply the striking at the enemy, in depth, through the air.

"War in Three Dimensions" is a brief but careful study of the problems presented by the new strategy. The author discusses the characteristics of this strategy, outlines the development of air power, and predicts its future. Lastly, he considers the whole problem of Empire defence and suggests the best means of economically effecting it.

The author's views are of prime interest to the military man, for whom this book is required reading. Briefly, he believes that though efficient and modernized ground and sea forces are, and always will be, essential, important blows can be struck at the enemy's war-will by long-range bombardment, but that a prime requisite is more and better intelligence, so that targets can be selected which will do a maximum of military damage to the enemy and a minimum of future damage to the attackers. Especially is this true of targets for atomic explosives (which Air Vice-Marshal Kingston-McCloughry suggests may share the military fate of poison gas: developed in World War I and not used, for a variety of reasons, in World War II).—*Thaddeus Kay*

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10. Locate house on lot by survey. Avoid low ground; good drainage is essential. Excavation must extend below frost line to prevent foundation heaving. Save top soil for future use. Poured concrete footings, which spread house weight, should rest on solid earth. They should be at least 6 ins. thick and project 4 ins. each side of foundation wall.

11. Foundation walls may be solid concrete or masonry, 10 in. minimum thickness. Adequate waterproofing and dampcoursing are important. Solid concrete walls may be waterproofed with special compounds. Or they, and masonry walls, can be faced with a waterproof plaster or bituminous coating. To stop seepage of moisture from footings up through foundation wall, use paper-backed electro-sheet copper.

12. Exterior walls may be solid masonry, frame with masonry veneer, or all-frame. Much depends on local building codes. Stone, brick or concrete masonry walls should not be less than 8 ins. thick. Frame structures may be built of 2 x 4's on 16 in. centres, or of solid 3 in. planks. For veneer, 6 in. stone or 4 in. brick are the minimum requirements.

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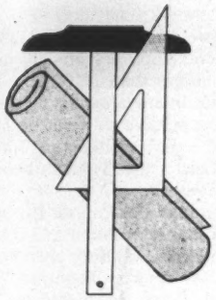
SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

HOME *of architect Bob Berwick shows how native cedar can be used as exterior, for economy and harmonious blending with surroundings.*

—Photos by Tony Archer



BOLD BOYS ON BLUEPRINTS

by Margaret Ecker Francis

HOME *of Mr. and Mrs. William Brooks of West Bay, Vancouver, designed by Berwick and Pratt. Here are tradesmen's entrance and servants' quarters. The cost is said to be more than $100,000.*

"WE SPEND a lot of time at home, with a reasonable amount of entertaining and much hobbying. In our new home there must be provision for these activities." This is Eddie L., Vancouver businessman, writing an essay about his dream home.

His wife reminds him about her painting; his son about his wood carving. Obligingly Mr. L. adds: "Mrs. L. requires a studio. This would also be used by the male members of the family for woodwork and other hobbies."

Mr. L. is putting on paper his family's design for living: their need for outdoor eating facilities in summer; for a large master bedroom with lots of cupboard space; for a boy's room to pinch-hit as a rendezvous for the teenage gang; for a living room that could be hospitable or cosy *en famille*; for bathroom facilities to "overcome the morning rush."

When the house was finished, there it all was in wood and stone and plaster: the large living room; the studio with two walls of glass; French doors opening onto the covered terrace; the kitchen designed for a minimum of effort; the double garage; walls of native birch, maple and cedar; indirect lighting and the latest in radiant heating.

That is the way houses are being built on Canada's west coast, tailor-made for the people

A CONTEMPORARY *house designed by Pratt and Berwick. Except for dividing wall to screen kitchen, entire floor is one room; gives a spacious feeling.*

who are going to live in them.

It was Edmonton-born, London-educated Peter Thornton of Gardiner and Thornton, Architects, who designed the L. home, but he was following the same principles used by half a dozen young Vancouver architects. These men believe a house should be designed to suit its occupants' needs, to suit its site, and that native woods and stone should be used both for economy and to blend the house with its environment.

For want of a better term, out in the West they are calling this approach to architecture "contemporary." The traditional was not good enough, said Peter Thornton, Bob Berwick, Ned Pratt,* Bob McKee, C. B. K. Van Norman and a handful of other young men who are making architectural history. They all approach the problem from different angles. But they unite in the belief that the house should be made for the man: that man shouldn't be forced to mould his way of living to a pseudo-Tudor or Georgian house — which looks slightly incongruous set amongst the rocks and cedars of Vancouver or Victoria suburbs.

That is why many of these architects ask their clients to take the sod-turning step in the designing of their home by writing an essay. Before a T-square is put to paper, the householder has written down all the things he wants in a home. The architects add this information to a consideration of the site, the money available and the native materials. "Put these together and the house has almost designed itself," says Peter Thornton.

To which critics of the contemporary house are apt to snap back: "Yes, and it looks it, too."

Since these homes are designed from the inside out, the exterior is usually unorthodox. Following the war, when this type of architecture began to appear on suburban streets, adherents of the colonial, the Cape Cod and the Georgian dubbed them "cow barns and chicken coops."

In Vancouver's high-hat Shaughnessy residential district, one resident led a militant counter-offensive against a contemporary-type house across the street. She solicited signatures for a petition against the house and urged the city fathers to have it removed.

The View's The Thing

Her criticism was that the street side of the house was an almost blank wall, with only a couple of small windows. She could not grasp the viewpoint of owner and architect. They thought it preferable that the wide windows of the living quarters should look out on the rich green lawns of a golf course behind the house, instead of on her own uninspired frame home.

This is one of the basic principles of the young architects. Whatever is beautiful in a home's surroundings should be brought inside and made a part of it. If the street in front of the house is mundane and monotone, reverse the house. Design it so the living-room, facing on a beautiful garden, seems to bring its beauty inside through large windows. In Vancouver, where at least half the homes have mountain, sea or woodland panorama visible, architects are turning their houses to take advantage of the views. Critics seldom investigate the theories that have gone into the type of house they condemn.

As University of Toronto graduate Ned Pratt puts it: "These houses are for the common man. In many cases he hasn't much money, but he wants spaciousness. He may not have household help, so he wants upkeep cut to a minimum. He can't afford imported materials, so we must adapt native woods and stones. Furniture is expensive so he wants built-in features that will save him mortgaging his soul to buy Hepplewhite."

It isn't always the common man, of course, who lives in a contemporary house. Ned Pratt and his partner, Bob Berwick (another University of Toronto graduate), created one millionaire's home which embodied all the best in contemporary design to the tune of more than $100,000. The house is built on a rocky bluff overlooking the ocean and it has been contoured to the architecture of the rocks. (This is the Brooks's home on previous page.)

The average cost of most contemporary homes is between $15,000 and $20,000. Ned and Bob, members of the firm of Sharp, Thompson, Berwick and Pratt, have become conscious that the average young married couple cannot afford this. That is why the two of them have now turned their skills towards the creation of architect-designed prefabricated houses. This has never before been attempted. These houses have the spaciousness and other features of more expensive contemporary houses, but have less scope for originality.

Money and time are being saved by the prefabrication in mass quantity of plywood sheets (4′ x 8′); glass panels, panels that are part glass, part wood; units for floors and roofs, in modules of four feet for easy handling and transportation. Money is also saved through labor costs.

Take, as an example, two houses being built side by side. One is prefabricated, the other of ordinary construction. The concrete for the foundation of each has been poured the same day. Framework of the prefabricated house could be erected from the prefabricated sheets the next day. Within a week the roof and walls could be in place and six weeks later the house completed. Under normal construction, the second house would have its roof and walls up in two months. Another four months would be needed to complete the interior.

In appearance the two completed houses may be very similar. But the prefabricated house would cost around $5,500; the other, between $8,000 and $10,000. The $5,500 house which Berwick and Pratt are using as a basic design has 1,100 square feet of living space including living room with chipped granite fireplace, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath-

LIVING-ROOM *of Mr. and Mrs. Eddie L. Larden, University Hill district; shows stone mantel unit, two-face fireplace. On the other side is dining-room area.*

*Architect Ned Pratt of Vancouver is not to be confused with poet Edwin John (Ned) Pratt of Toronto.

room and hall. According to Pratt, a non-prefabricated house of this type with only 850 square feet costs approximately $6,900.

Most of the younger architects are in their thirties and have young families. Most are ex-servicemen and gregarious types who like entertaining. Most of the houses they design are houses they'd like to live in themselves. Consequently they fit their clients who are, for the most part, in the same age group.

Pratt's Own Home

When Ned Pratt sprawls his rangy length in his favorite chair before his own fireplace, his eyes can travel 45 feet to the extreme end of his living-room. There are windows along this entire length opening onto a floodlit garden so that night or day the lawn, flowers and trees are part of the room. "I was sick of being boxed up in a barracks in the air force," says Boston-born Pratt, "so I swore our home would give us breathing space." The Pratt house, by no means a large house, does give the feeling of size. Typical of a Pratt and Berwick design, it has a flat roof that covers it like an umbrella, with wide overhanging eaves to shed rain. Flat roofs give more flexibility to the interior design of a house than do peaks and gables.

The entire lower floor is a single living area unit, with only one wall partition separating the kitchen from the dining area. Screens and furniture units divide the space into lounge, studio, dining space and breakfast room.

"In a Cape Cod house of medium size," Bob Berwick explains, "the lower floor would be divided into four or five cubby holes. By eliminating these unnecessary doors and partitions you give an atmosphere of space and at the same time, cut building costs. As a result you have a house that looks and feels like a big house, at small house price."

"In the West here," says Pratt, "there's a do-as-you-damn-well-please feeling. People love freedom, informality and honesty. They like their homes to say, 'We're not putting up a front. We are living as well as we can within our income.'"

Significant Revolution

That's the philosophy that has drawn so many of the younger architects away from the greater conventionalism of the East to the West. Pratt, former Olympic sculler, is married to Bunny Lang of Toronto, Olympic ballet star. Berwick left his home town of Shelburne, Ont., to move where he could create a new type of home tailored to its environment and the new type of homemaker.

The work of these two and the others of their profession has been hailed in the United States as the most significant development in architecture in this generation. Homes are now being built throughout the U.S. and in South America from plans drawn in British Columbia. Pratt and Berwick are hoping their foray into the architect-designed, prefabricated, low price house field will cause another revolution in the profession.

Distaff:

Grandma's House

OUT IN Vancouver, grandmother **Olga F. Smith** has her latest house on display. She built it herself. She worked closely with the architect, Fred Hollingsworth of Sharp, Thompson, Berwick and Pratt (see *World of Women* feature); was her own contractor; supervised building from foundation to chimney top. This is her second house. She hopes to build many, many more.

■ Home town girl dances for home town audiences: **Melissa Hayden** — better known to Torontonians as Mildred Herman (SN, March 28) — came home this week. She guest stars with the Volkoff Ballet for two performances at Forest Hill Community Centre. Miss Hayden has been featured with the New York City Ballet.

■ This would seem to be dance week. For here is another bit of ballet news. A former Edmonton girl is pirouetting her way to fame in New York. She is **Ruth Carse.** She, like Melissa Hayden, danced with the Volkoff Ballet. Previously she had studied under Lotta Boucher and the Kinney School of Dancing in Edmonton. Miss Carse is currently dancing a number called "The White Classic on Toe" with the Radio City Music Hall Ballet.

■ Here's a whole bevy of Distaff-ers. It's a girls' chorus, the **Harvey Perrin Choir.** They're presenting a recital, in Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, on April 24, under the sponsorship of Centennial United Church, Toronto, to raise funds for a community centre. Their repertoire runs from folksy to sophisticated . . . from accompaniment for Barbara Ann Scott at an Ice Revue to church recitals. Leader is high-school-teacher and music supervisor Harvey Perrin; girls are former pupils.

■ According to Dr. S. R. Laycock, Dean of the Faculty of Education at at the University of Saskatchewan, there are four main factors which influence the child. Here they are, in the order of importance attached by Dr. Laycock: His **mother** and father, from whom he will learn about love, security, patience, and the attitude to men and women; his playmates; the community; the teacher.

■ Proud **Winnipeg parents** who have dwelt in the dream world of school marks are still recovering from the shock of a new report issued by the Winnipeg School Board. These reports, a recommendation of a recent education commission, grade the children under A,B,C,D and E formula, C being normal. The discovery that several small genii were in fact just ordinary citizens precipitated most of the complaints: these same small characters (grades one and two) had in the past been knocking off marks of 80 and 90 per cent. The school board has now explained 80 or 90 per cent is in fact normal: 80 per cent is pass mark in the two lowest grades. Report contains some 44 questions on which the teacher rates her pupils. Questions asked are general and deal with such varied matter as a child's capacity for listening, his respect for others, his dependability, etc.

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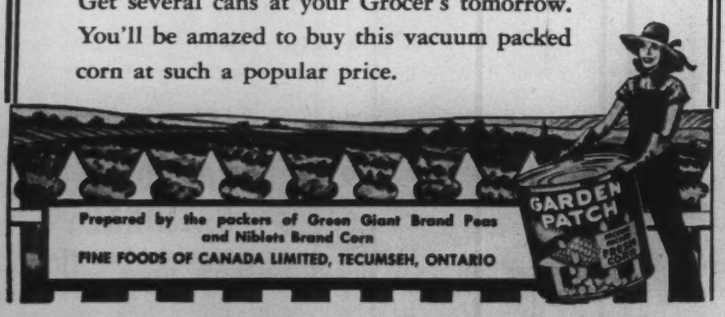

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Food:

Canasta and Coffee

A HEAVY evening, gleefully grabbing the discard pile and adding up an impressive score, richly deserves the reward of a spot of food. Canasta and coffee plus tarts rates ace-high with partners and opponents. It's easy to carry out the card theme in the tart decoration and here's a very simple formula. *(See photograph above.)*

Canasta Tarts

Prepare a package of chocolate pudding mix according to directions on package, adding 2 tbsp. instant coffee to the dry ingredients. Turn

Brain-Teaser:

Variegated Variety

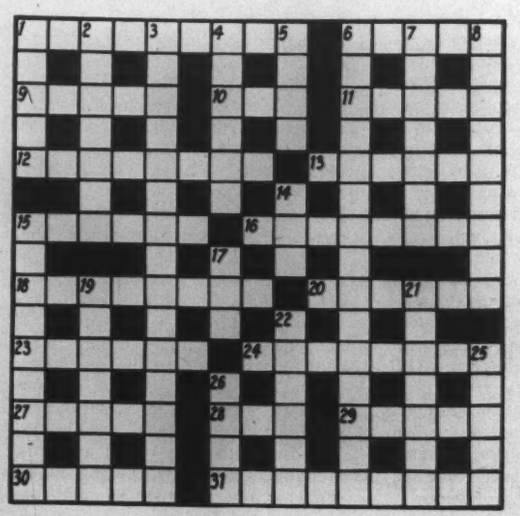
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Oil my nose in a manner noxious to my nostrils. (9)
6. Take off, all down the line. (5)
9. Teach a vocalist to produce it? Cry off! (5)
10. It begins and ends tomorrow. (3)
11. Owing to the color, the tie is quite useless inside. (5)
12. Get rid of a pain in the side? (8)
13. Head 'n' tails in Russia. (6)
15. World-wide union. (6)
16. Did Borrow get a long rave from the press for it? (8)
18. Without a match? Don't look so hard! (8)
20. Completes a hoist when it's with his own. (6)
23. The day of the saints in Utah? (6)
24. It's to your credit to keep on the right side of it. (4, 4)
27. With nothing on, Midge goes back to dance. (5)
28. There's many a one in the Selkirk mountains. (3)
29. Hi! nothing outside and nothing at all. (5)
30. When over, you are called to account, no doubt. (5)
31. Operatic talkie music? (9)

DOWN

1. Does he run around India? (5)
2. Besieges in underclothes. (7)
3. Rarely? If literal, never! (4, 2, 1, 4, 4)
4. A number upset on the ice! (6)
5. Bored a hole in the face? (4)
6. In deep, but keeping your head above water. (2, 3, 3, 4, 2, 2)
7. A gent with a lap will raise it to sit. (4-3)
8. Hardy tree, of no use for building purposes. (9)
14. Pay up and down like a dog. (3)
15. Our progenitors did for their country. (9)
17. Employ the author of "The Wandering Jew" in another way. (3)
19. It's A1 up to about 14 lbs. in the country. (7)
21. Horse color, as the saying is. (7)
22. Sounds like you laid an egg! (6)
25. Mountains, with cats. (5)
26. Her hero was all wet, with a lean, red back. (4)



Solution to last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Good Friday music
9. Onerous
10. Pannier
11. See 23
12. Adze
13. 24 and 26. Happy Easter to you
15. Depuis
16. Picture
19. Estevan
21. Eschew
25. Drift
27. Head
28. Plan
30 and 14. Early to rise
31. Thin ice
32 and 25 down. Midsummer-night's dream

DOWN

1. Gloated
2. Overlap
3. Frog
4. Inside
5. Apple pie
6. Munch
7. Slipper
8. Curry
14. See 30
17. Test
18. Bathroom
20. Shirred
22. Hellish
23 and 11. Winter's tale
24. See 13
25. See 32
26. See 13 29. Kiwi (bird)

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filling into 6 baked cooled tart shells. Chill. Just before serving garnish tops with whipped cream using pastry tube to outline hearts, diamonds, etc. If desired cut pastry shapes of hearts, diamonds, etc., with small cookie cutters, bake separately (along with tart shells). Place on top of filling before serving and garnish outer edge of tart with a frill of whipped cream.

Tarts—either large or small—succeed on their good looks and pleasing flavor. They could be served more frequently. Here's a tart filling, quite different. It's of early French Canadian origin, using a good dose of molasses for the spring fevers. You can get the sulphur from some other source.

Molasses Tarts

Mix together in a saucepan, 1 cup table molasses, ½ cup water and ½ cup seedless raisins. Bring to boiling point. Combine ½ cup brown sugar and 4 tbsp of flour and mix to a smooth paste with 6 tbsp. cold water. Stir into molasses mixture and cook over medium heat, stirring constantly until mixture is thickened and smooth with no taste of raw starch. Pour into baked, cooled tart shells (medium size). Allow to cool. Sprinkle chopped pecans over the top or ground nutmeg. Garnish with whipped cream if desired.

Glaze for Fruit Tarts

For the shiny French pastry glaze, simply melt currant jelly with 1 tbsp. water and brush top of fruit in tart while still hot and syrupy. The usual procedure is to layer a flaky tart shell with cream filling, fresh or frozen fruits (drained) and then glaze.

■ Aluminum foil, an indispensable item in the kitchen these days, rises to great heights when used as a wrap-around for Winnipeg Goldeyes. Place goldeyes singly or collectively on a sheet of aluminum foil. Brush generously with melted butter, sprinkle with juice of 1 lemon, season with pepper. Wrap in foil, place on bake sheet in oven 350°F, bake for 15 minutes. No fishy bake pan to wash and the goldeyes are superb.

■ Chalk up as another work-time saver lamp shades that can be dunked, braid and all, in soap and water. A film of plastic is secret of their tub-bability.

■ Two relatively new items for the emergency shelf are fresh table cream and whipping cream in cans. No refrigeration is needed until the can is opened. Possibilities for their use are unlimited. The process for packing fresh cream in tins was introduced in this country by immigrants from Denmark where canned cream has been in use for some time.

■ Packaged chocolate chips are in evidence on the grocer's shelves—a very versatile confection to add interest to cakes, cookies and puddings. These chips do not lose their identity during the baking process. So add them to your favorite recipes without fear of upsetting the equilibrium. Good recipes on the package too!

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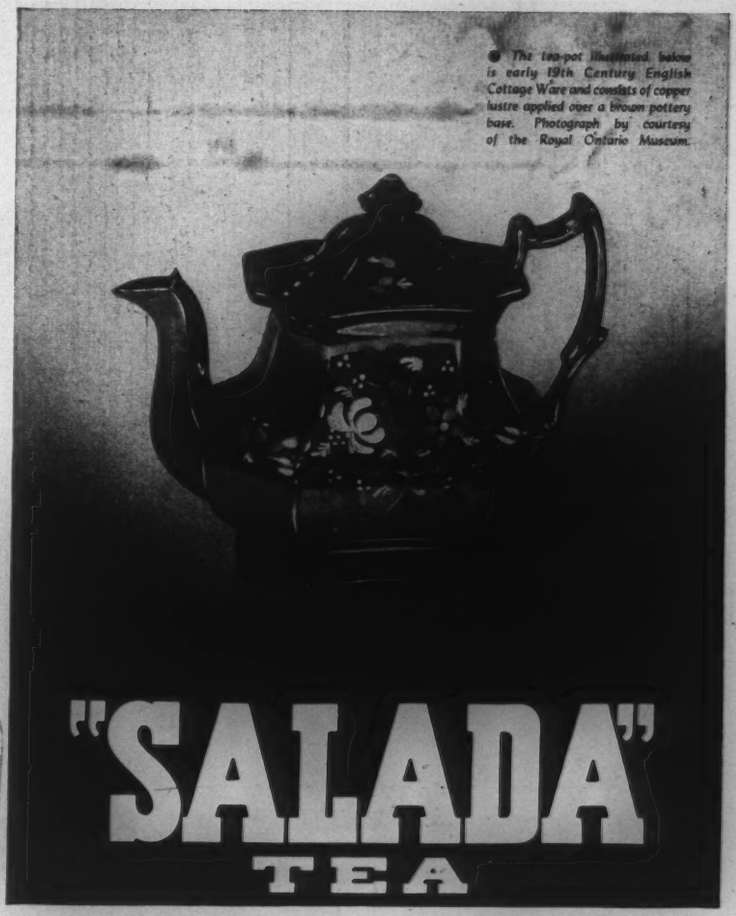

● The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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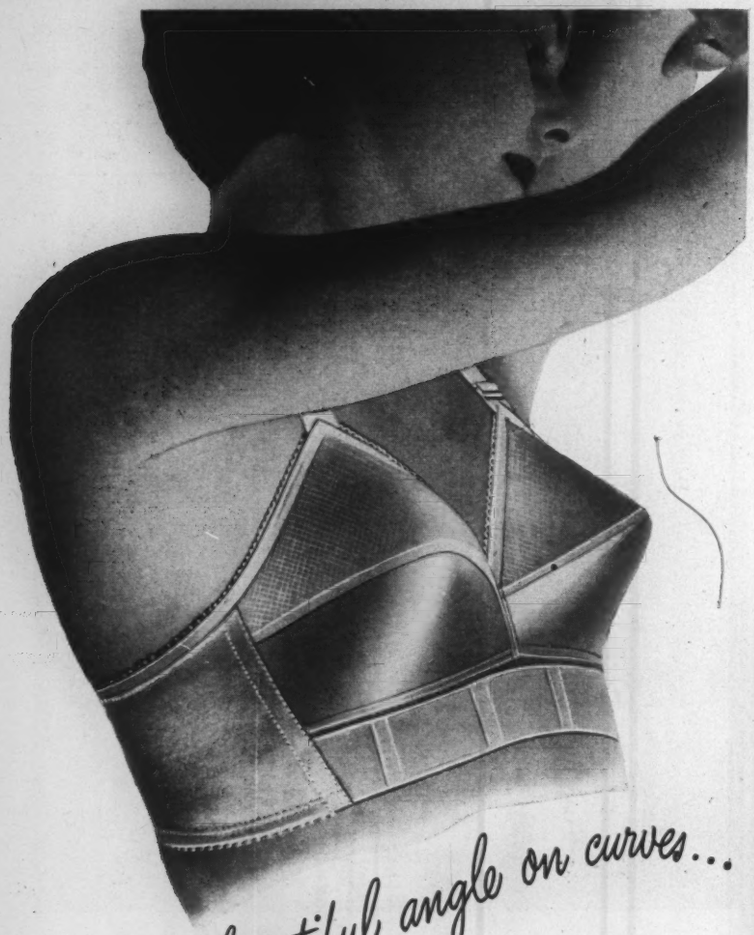

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Woman of the Week:

Civics with Flora

by Blanche Ellinthorpe

WINNIPEG'S council chamber had an added attraction last January 1—a woman alderman. She is the fourth member of her sex to represent voters in that city.

Mrs. J. R. McCreery piled up a total of 6,387 first choices in the October elections, was declared elected by the transfer of second choices.

The previous year Maude McCreery had made her initial bid for aldermanic honors. She came so close to a win that her second attempt was headed for success right from the start. She was sponsored by League of Women Voters and the Civic Election Committee, both non-partisan.

But Maude McCreery's votes were not all cast by women. One man was heard to remark blandly, "You're damned right I voted for Maude McCreery. We need women of her calibre in council." That verbal bouquet came from a man who once ran for council.

—Harold K. White

WINNIPEG'S *Alderman McCreery.*

"I want to do a good job," was Mrs. McCreery's comment when her election was assured. "The time has passed when women can shut their eyes to their responsibilities in public life." Born, educated, and for years in business in Winnipeg, she has always shown a keen interest in civic affairs.

Spell It "Rosery"

Eldest of eleven children, "and that was a big job in itself," she finished high school, took a business course. Ever since she was a girl in her teens, she has operated, latterly owned, a florist shop — The Rosery. For years The Rosery was familiar to Portage Avenue shoppers, but in May, 1948, Mrs. McCreery received orders to vacate.

Did she sit down and bite her nails? Not Maude. "Mother's Day" is celebrated in May. Flowers are the proverbial Mother's gift. Mrs. McCreery's stock of cut flowers was exceptionally large. So she hustled off to City Hall, obtained street vendors' licences for herself and staff, and sold out her stock on the street.

She then moved to a vacant lot corner of Broadway and Young. For ten days The Rosery was a mere cluster of garden umbrellas, garden chairs, and one wedding canopy.

"I must live right, because there was no rain in the ten days when we literally camped out. Then the very day that I got a shack, and a telephone, moved on to the lot, it rained for hours." Business flourished.

She now has a large corrugated tin garage — attractively decorated. It will do until she gets around to building an ultra-modern building on the present site. Her staff, a large one, has been with her for years.

The Woman McCreery

Maude McCreery is a big woman—big in mind, heart and body. Her eyes are an uncommonly beautiful shade of blue, almost violet. She dresses in tailored blues or greys; but if a job needs doing in a rush, she pulls on the nearest coat lying within reach, and tackles the chore.

She was as business-like in producing her family as she has been in her numerous ventures. Sixteen months after the birth of her son, she worked in her florist shop until 6 p.m. Then she calmly took off for the hospital. Before morning she presented her husband with a daughter. Jerry, her 6' son, is a first year student at University of Manitoba. Essie, the daughter, is in high school.

Mr. McCreery died two years ago. He was born and educated in Ontario, but for years had been a Winnipeg retailer.

Maude McCreery's activities have been many. At one time she belonged to 30 organizations. She is Honorary President of The Business and Professional Women's Club; Vice-President of The Women's Club; member of The Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Women's Musical Club, Ballet's Auxiliary; a Provincial Councillor of the IODE; Provincial Secretary of Canadian Church Relief Abroad. An enthusiastic horsewoman, she has her badge for 15,000 miles of trail riding in the Rockies.

The Alderman McCreery

Mrs. McCreery works with 17 aldermen. Too smart to talk herself out of her current popularity, she proceeds cautiously; but when she speaks she is straightforward, concise, to the point, with a dignity befitting her position. The aldermen enjoy their committee work with her, appreciate her business acumen and experience.

Both men and women in Winnipeg expect Alderman McCreery to give a good account of herself. Her career in council is watched with pride in their "home town girl."

■ Fast as a wink—well, almost—in removing old nail polish are little cloth petals now in the shops. They're impregnated with an oily solvent that goes about its business of whisking away old polish with neatness and despatch. They come in a purse-size tin, are called Quickees.

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THEN AND NOW

Anniversary

Apr. 20, 60th; **The Hon. Maurice Duplessis,** Premier and Attorney-General of Quebec.

Appointment

The **Most Rev. Patrick J. Skinner,** Rector of Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax, returns to St. John's, Newfoundland, his home town, as Titular Bishop of Zenobia and Auxiliary to the Most Rev. Archbishop E. P. Roche.

Retirements

Stephen Wills, Assize Court Registrar in Toronto for 35 years. He started as a constable in No. 3. courtroom, became Court Crier, then Registrar.

Frederick W. Scott, 75, Toronto Assistant Registrar, after 50 years in the employ of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

Deaths

Brig. William Wallace (Bill) Southam, DSO, ED, 48, former Vice-president of Southam Press, Toronto. One of Canada's top soldiers in World War II, he was captured at Dieppe where he directed the main Canadian attack; in Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto.

Mrs. Benjamin P. Cheney, 80, better known as Julia Arthur, the Canadian actress who won international fame in "Ellen Terry" roles in the 1880's. She married at 30 and retired; in Boston, Mass.

Dr. W. W. Chipman, 84, well-loved Montreal surgeon in practice there for over 50 years and virtual creator of McGill's Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Charles Ogilvy, 88, founder and President of the Ottawa and Montreal department stores bearing his name and one of Canada's most enlightened employers.

Mrs. Hawley S. Mott, 70, wife of Toronto Juvenile and Family Court Judge H. S. Mott.

The **Rev. Canon W. M. H. Quartermaine,** 88, rector of St. Paul's Church, Renfrew, Ont., and Church of England minister for 64 years. He helped develop Ontario's Children's Aid Societies.

Brig.-Gen. Alphonse Eugène Panet, CB, CMG, DSO, 82, native of Quebec City, 36 years with the British Army; at Crowthorne, Berkshire, Eng.

Mrs. Jules Collon, 96, a founder of the Alliance Française in Winnipeg.

Dr. Charles Richard Drew, 45, outstanding Negro pioneer in the field of blood plasma, a graduate of McGill University and Professor of Surgery at Howard University, Washington, DC; in a car crash near Burlington, NC.

Mrs. Marian Edith Rose Fitz-Gibbon, 85, widow of Robert Fitz-Gibbon and niece of Sir John Rose, first private host of Edward VII on his Canadian visit.

Walter B. Caswell, KC., MC., 60, one of the earliest settlers in the Saskatoon district.

Edmund J. Carty, 77, active in Western Ontario newspaper circles for more than 50 years; following a heart attack at London, Ont.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

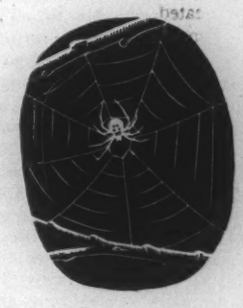
The Talent Problem

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MR. A. DAVIDSON DUNTON, chairman of the CBC board of governors, has announced that Canadian talent will be given full scope on Canadian television programs and there will be no need to go to the United States for performers.

The assurance Mr. Dunton could not give, however, was that if (God forbid) we should develop a potential Milton Berle in Canada the prodigy wouldn't instantly be discovered and whisked across the border, where talent-seeking is a talent in itself.

Another baffling angle of the situation is that while Mr. Dunton can promise full-scope for Canadian talent on television he can't positively guarantee it a full-scope Canadian audience. For the sad truth is that the United States drains not only Canadian talent. It also drains Canadian audiences.



THIS IS the situation that has confronted the Canadian National Exhibition officials for years. They have had to face simultaneously an enthusiastic demand for Olsen and Johnson as lead entertainers and a violent protest against having them on the program at all. (The protest naturally has come entirely from the Canadian side. No American voice apparently has been raised against the draining of Olsen and Johnson across the Canadian border.)

Olsen and Johnson, at long last, have exhausted themselves with the CNE public. It is now announced that their place will be taken by Danny Kaye; and when Exhibition Time comes round again there will almost certainly be protests against the importation of Comedian Kaye when there is plenty of Canadian talent available.

THERE is very little the CNE officials can do to satisfy the protesters. Their business is to attract a crowd, the very largest crowd imaginable; and no one in Canada, or anywhere else, is capable of doing this on the scale of the frenzied Mr. Kaye.

The inescapable parallel is that if the Television Department of the Canadian Broadcasting Company were to offer a show which gave full scope to Canadian talent, and if there were, at the same time, a television program that gave full scope to Danny Kaye, ninety per cent of Canadian audiences would switch to Comedian Kaye.

The point isn't arguable, of course, that we should provide every facility possible for the development of Canadian talent. It is at least debatable, however, whether we are entitled to lament because once the talent is developed its possessor tends to head straight for the American border. For after all, he might reasonably argue, a transplanted Canadian is still a Canadian product, Canadian-born; and whether Canadians like it or not, his chance of reaching a wider audience—including a wider Canadian audience — is considerably better from the American side of the border than from our own.

WE CAN'T, as the Soviet does, insist that our talent play exclusively in its own backyard, with a warning to mind the rules and keep its ideology clean. Some of us, however, would like to compromise by making our own backyard so attractive that our talent won't be tempted to wander off and mix with the rich noisy talent next door. This is a solution but not an entirely satisfactory one, for the more vigorous the talent the more likely it is to scramble over the back fence.

Talent, itself, has no particular nationality. Yet our Canadian tendency is to brood over our talent, trying to force it into a national growth and occasionally digging it up to make sure that it is really rooting itself in the native soil. The most frequent criticism, for instance, of one of our most prominent novelists is that he doesn't write about the "Canadian Scene." Actually he is concerned, as a good novelist should be, with the human scene. Sometimes it is the Canadian scene, and sometimes it is the American scene, and frequently the two are indistinguishable.

Talent in fact, is a wayward product that won't consent to be tied down geographically. It can be developed locally, but after that it is on its own. If it is a Canadian talent that appeals to American audiences it will probably cross the border — meeting on its way a quota of American talent that happens to appeal to Canadian audiences and is heading north.

Probably the very best we can do for our native talent is to encourage it, develop it, support it as long as we can afford to, and then leave it to be judged by exactly the same standards of excellence that would apply to it if it had sprung up in Maine or Connecticut or Oregon.

Anyhow, neither an export duty nor an import quota on foreign talent will do much good.

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SATURDAY NIGHT
Business Front

Is Old-Age Security Practicable?

Cost of Pensions For All Is Staggeringly High, But Some Move Is Likely

by P. M. Richards

THE PEOPLE of Canada are demanding more "social security". They want old-age pensions to commence at a younger age than the present 70. They want pensions to be paid without a "means test"—i.e. to elderly people as a right regardless of the individual's financial position. They want more liberal provision for unemployment and health care. A social-security drive on governments is accompanied by labor union campaigns against employers for similar grants, mainly for non-contributory retirement pension plans.

Politicians of all parties, mindful of votes, support the pension idea, unequivocally or with reservations. There is little to be advanced against more social security from the standpoint of desirability and social justice. The difficulty is the cost. This would be so large, if even the more reasonable of the current demands were conceded, as to create a very serious problem of means of payment.

Canada's Finance Minister Douglas Abbott, in his Budget speech on March 28, told the nation that any increase in social security expenditures could be met only by new taxes or by cutting down other services. As already planned, federal Government old-age pensions, family allowances and unemployment insurance will cost $457 million in the 1950-51 fiscal year, and in addition there is a health program costing $40 million. Defence expenditures are estimated at $425 million, which (including the cost of defence research) is $110 million up from the previous year. Total expenditures for the new fiscal year are set at $2,410 million and revenues are expected to exceed that figure by only $20 million.

"What is important, I believe," said the Finance Minister, "is that we realize now clearly that there is no prospective surplus from which proposed new programs of expenditures can be met." He added that the budgetary estimates had been pared as far as possible without reducing present services.

However, the federal Government, while so fearful of new cost burdens, is having the whole social security question studied by a special parliamentary committee, and its report is to be considered by the Dominion-provincial conference planned for next fall.

It is important to note that the above figures concern the federal Government only, and that the Governments of the provinces will also be involved in any liberalization of social security provisions. The cost of the present old-age pensions is borne 75 per cent by the Dominion and 25 per cent by the provinces, which also pay for administration. Premier Frost of Ontario has said that he favors the abolition of the means test in old-age pensions, which suggests that Ontario is willing to pay its share of the cost of a more liberal plan. All the other provinces except Quebec have indicated a general readiness to cooperate with the federal Government on social security measures, and in view of pre-election promises by the federal Government itself, at least some action on pension liberalization is to be expected. That is, provided that no emergency arises elsewhere, such as in the field of defence expenditures.

Canada's present old-age pension plan provides for a monthly payment beginning at age 70 of $40, which is subject to reduction if the pensioner has an independent income exceeding $120 during the year, the pension being reduced by the amount of the excess. Thus the total annual income allowed a single pensioner is $600. In the case of married couples living together, the total income allowed is $1,080.

One of the complications in working out the cost of widened and liberalized old-age pensions is that the proportion of older people in the population is steadily rising, due to increasing longevity. Each year the number of older people increases by 25,000 to 35,000. On June 1, 1949, Canada had 1,023,000 citizens over 65; it is estimated that by 1951 there will be 1,100,000 over that age; by 1961 nearly 1,375,000, and by 1971 more than 1,600,000.

As the years pass, there will be more old people to be supported and fewer workers to support them. Today those 65 years of age and over represent not more than 7½ per cent of the population; by 1971 they will represent close to 9 per cent. In 1941 there were 8.4 persons in the active working ages 20-64 to support each person over 65; by 1971 there will be only six persons of working age for each person over 65.

Prospective Costs

To make the pension available to all without regard to the pensioner's financial position, would of course greatly increase the cost. But the means test is obviously inequitable and unsocial, in that it penalizes thrift, and its abandonment is widely advocated. The total cost of the present pension plan is about $135 million annually. The Department of National Health and Welfare estimates that dropping the means test would itself raise the cost to around $300 million.

If, in addition, the pension age for women was reduced to 65, the cost would be about $391 million. Pensions of $40 a month to all over 65 without a means test would cost $529 million in 1951, $659 million in 1961 and $782 million in 1971 with the then considerably larger proportion of older people. Pensions of $50 a month at 65 with no means test would cost $660 millions in 1951 and almost $1 billion by 1971.

—Jim Lynch

AVERAGE AGE *of population rises steadily, means more pensioners.*

—Comiaco

CRUCIAL *factor in company pension plans is existence of fund built up during the worker's productive years.*

What, actually, may be expected? Probably a fair guess would be maintenance of the present $40 a month, with payment commencing at age 65 instead of the present 70, and with the means test not eliminated but eased, at least as the next move. If this stood up in practice, further relaxation or total abandonment of the means test would logically follow. Thus there would be a solid base of income, available to all in need, in addition to which private industry would be encouraged to provide its own supplementary plans whereby the employee's retirement income could be brought to an adequate figure.

It is now generally admitted by Government, by employers and by economists that old-age pensions for all are necessary because it is much more difficult than it used to be for a worker to save enough during his productive life to provide for his old age needs and because it is increasingly difficult for an older worker to obtain any kind of employment. And Government pensions are necessary because small corporations very often do not possess the means to set up company pension plans.

Edgar Burton, President of Simpson's Limited, said recently: "Economic freedom without a large measure of security for the individual is no longer acceptable to most Canadians. This being the case, it seems clear to me that businessmen must decide very soon whether they want a welfare state such as the Socialists advocate, and which can lead only to dictatorial power in the hands of a few, or whether businessmen large and small will meet these new responsibilities."

However, there are some "ifs". Adequate pensions for the aged will absorb a sizeable part of the national production, and if productivity is not increased to take care of this, the payment of pensions must result in raising prices and this in turn will reduce the buying power of wages and pensions alike.

If industry is not encouraged, by government moderation in taxes and restrictions, to be productive and progressive, the national economy will not be able to support the pension burden. In short, the success of an adequate pension plan depends on public cooperation as well as on action by Government and industry.

BUSINESS ANGLE

So Far We've Been Lucky

HOW GOOD, really, is the business outlook? Or how bad? Many Canadians with decisions to make, in many cases involving commitments of capital, are hunting the answer.

As everyone knows, Britain and Western Europe are buying a lot less from us now than they used to, and it's customary to blame this entirely on their lack of dollars. Actually, this is only part of the reason. A fact we have tended to overlook is that these countries, which suffered so greatly in the war, have now rebuilt their productive capacities to the point where they need to import far less than they did. And there is also the fact that the special shortages created by the war have now been made up. These are permanent factors. They mean that the factors originally responsible for our postwar boom have now disappeared.

If our economy really depended mainly on this war-made business, we should indeed be in a bad way now. But fortunately, it doesn't. At the very time that this special stimulus has been disappearing, new growth factors have come along to sustain us. Oil, iron ore, uranium, new low-cost electric power and other developments from coast to coast, and some of them reaching far into the North, are attracting new capital, creating new employment and distributing new purchasing power. Everywhere —far beyond its own borders—this country is regarded as being in the early stages of a great period of expansion.

New Wealth, Now

But this expansion, say some doubters, is mostly a long-term proposition. Will returns from it come quickly enough to offset the trade losses we are now suffering? The answer is that new wealth from Alberta oil, from Steep Rock if not from Quebec-Labrador iron ore, from new power utilizations and from uranium is already flowing through the economy. Remember all the dire predictions, not so long ago, that this country would soon fall flat on its face because of the sharp cuts in buying by the sterling countries? That hasn't happened yet and it isn't going to happen, according to Finance Minister Abbott and Trade Minister Howe.

Instead of going down, Canadian production actually increased about two per cent in 1949, and Mr. Abbott, in his budget speech, forecast a further slight increase this year. He expects that prices will drop slightly. Labor is better off than it was a year ago; average weekly wages, Abbott said, advanced about three per cent during the year while the cost of living rose barely one per cent.

Mr. Howe, speaking in Commons three days later, said that while Canada could scarcely expect to get through the postwar readjustment period without any troubles, it had done remarkably well so far. He forecast a further rise this year in exports to the United States and a drop in imports from that country; a decline in exports to Britain and the sterling area and a rise in imports from those countries; and maintenance of overseas exports to countries outside the sterling area at about the same levels as last year. Optimism by Government spokesmen being open to suspicion, it is worth noting that recent forecasts by representative businessmen are in line with Abbott's and Howe's.

But Big Uncertainties

This is, of course, very encouraging as far as it goes, and would be thoroughly confidence-inspiring if it were not for such disturbing matters as the cold war with Russia, the labor unions' continuing war against management, and the failure so far to achieve any basic correction of the world trade dislocations that show up everywhere in currency and exchange derangements. Developments in these fields strongly affect the course of business, and are largely unpredictable.

For instance, Finance Minister Abbott estimated defence expenditures during the coming fiscal year at $425 million, out of total expenditures of $2,410 million. Large as it seems, this $425 million might have to be increased largely if a fighting war loomed up. If this happened, it would be highly stimulating to business in an inflationary way, but it would considerably worsen our general economic position. If the labor unions carry their wage demands too far, they will end up by destroying jobs and production. If the nations don't clear the channels of international trade, the long-term prospect for an exporting nation like Canada cannot be good.

But for the present at least, we are doing quite a lot better than we had expected to do. And, one way or another, our good fortune may continue.

by
P. M. Richards

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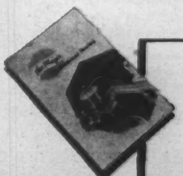

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Mr. Trolley Coach

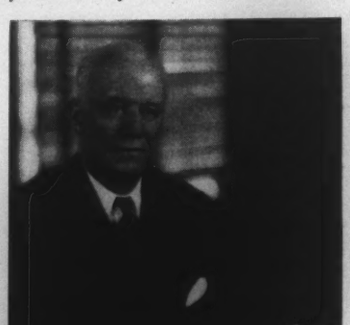
Montreal Transportation Man Has Made a Hobby of His Job And Enjoys Talking About It

by Fred Kaufman

BACK in the early 'thirties, when streetcars were the accepted form of mass transportation, a 37-year-old Canadian, connected with a number of United Kingdom enterprises, sold the first modern trolley coaches to the Montreal Tramways Company. He was Edwin Joseph Cosford, and he's been selling trolley coaches ever since.

"The exceptional qualities of the vehicle," he says, "eliminate any objection."

His first sale was preceded by three years' study of trackless trolley coaches and by many more years of experience in the transit field. Convinced that the vehicles are ideal for Canadian cities, where hydro-electric power is abundant, he set out to convince others of the merits of the coaches.



—Blank and Stoller

E. J. COSFORD

Montreal First

So well has he succeeded that today, 17 years after talking Montreal Tramways officials into giving them a try, the coaches are used in 14 Canadian cities; and the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, of which he is a vice-president (in charge of sales) has a back-log of orders.

Ed Cosford likes to tell prospective customers the merits of trolley coaches. "The vehicle is silent, odorless and has a smoothness and ease of operation not yet attained by any other type of transportation. There is no vibration whatsoever. It is exceptionally manoeuvrable and has a rate of acceleration comparable with that of a private car.

"It does not depend upon fuel imported from outside sources. Powered by electricity its operation is integrated to that of one of Canada's basic natural resources—hydro-electricity. No special training is required for operating personnel and no special establishment is needed for maintenance purposes."

That, in brief, is Cosford's argument in favor of the trolley coaches at a rate of three to four hundred a year.

Promising Future

What are the obstacles? "The chief problem," a United States engineer who made a survey of Canada wrote recently, "was that of planning." Other problems, he suggested, are the "usual competitive bickering and the usual arguments that develop over routes. On the whole," he concluded, "future trolley bus installations in Canada are very promising."

Who then is the man who has taken such a leading part in developing this comparatively new and major industry in Canada? He is a tall, well-built man with greying hair who calls himself "a Canadian, educated here in the United States and at Oxford, England."

Outside in his large office on the second floor of the CC & F's Craig street building in Montreal he keeps a scale model of the vehicle that he, more than any other person in the country, has put across.

On his desk, filed neatly, he keeps books with facts and figures such as these:

Trolley buses increase the "riding habit" of potential users. In Winnipeg, for instance, from 17 to 36 per cent more people used certain lines after conversion to the coaches. The number of revenue passengers carried on the 700 vehicles put into operation in Canada since the end of the war was 145 millions in 1949 and the aggregate mileage was close to 20 millions.

Work Comes First

Over 75 per cent of the dollar content of the trolley coach is comprised of Canadian labor and materials, a figure substantially in excess of any other transit vehicle.

Despite frequent trips, which have taken him to every part of the country, Canada's "Mr. Trolley Coach" still finds time for active participation in sport, but his work is his hobby and it dominates conversation.

At the present time he is busy with plans designed to demonstrate that Canadian technical and productive skill are capable of furnishing the Canadian public and the Canadian railway and highway systems with equipment that is in the first rank with respect to efficiency, safety and modernity.

What form or shape these plans will take, he doesn't say as yet. But judging by past experience, they will probably be convincing.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

IT MIGHT be just the spring sunshine. Or back-to-work movements of workers on development undertakings held up by winter. Or the reassuring statements in the Commons by Trade Minister Howe and Finance Minister Abbott. But one reason or another, business sentiment in Canada this week seemed noticeably more bullish than a few weeks ago. Businessmen were reporting for their own companies, and hearing similar statements by others, that the volume of business on hand and in sight indicated that 1950 should be, on balance, a very good year, probably down a little in volume and earnings from last year but comparing very well with most earlier years.

Taxes were high and the unremitting labor pressure for wage and welfare concessions worried employers. But most of them seemed to feel that Canada was doing a good deal better, in export trade and domestic business, than had been expected earlier. This was the general picture, but it was complicated by local areas (particularly in the Maritime Provinces) where conditions and prospects were considerably less promising, due mainly to the special impact of cuts in buying by countries short of dollars. Ottawa and local governments continued to work for improvement.

Labor:

PENSION PLANNERS

AFTER the Easter recess a Government Committee will get down to business on old age pensions. As committee members worked over the preliminaries early this month, a big problem they will have to face was brought sharply into focus: the revival of the year-long dispute on pensions between Ford of Canada and the United Automobile Workers.

—Globe and Mail

UAW'S BURT: *To "settle this strike threat," 10.7 cents an hour more.*

UAW chief George Burt had made it plain that his union "would not be content" with pension arrangements that offered the Canadian workers less than their American counterparts got. And the Americans had their $100 a month.

But the $100 the American workers get is made up of a company and a Government contribution. In Canada, where so far union and Government old age security plans can't be dovetailed, the company would have to foot the whole bill. This, Ford says, it cannot do, but it offers a $55 a month pension.

Now, according to Burt, UAW wants the company to translate their $55 a month pension offer into a 10.7 cent-an-hour wage increase. (10.7 cents an hour was the value Ford put on its pension offer). If the company met the demand it "would settle this strike threat." But the $100 a month pension is still a live issue. When UAW set its strike deadline, Burt promised "the union will demand its full package (28 cents an hour)" if the company didn't meet the deadline.

A real settlement of the issue was going to depend on what the Government pension planners developed.

If the Government pension scheme was going to be tied into it, it looked as if an agreement on pensions would have to be postponed. The Committee wanted to keep out of labor disputes during the preliminary discussions. Evidence from unions and other bodies won't be heard until later in the session. Meanwhile, Ford of Canada and UAW had to work things out for themselves.

Agriculture:

POTATO PROBLEM

ANXIOUS over recurrent crop surpluses, New Brunswick potato growers are studying ways to stabilize their industry. The NB potato business is worth about $20,000,000 a year and is the most important single factor in the province's agriculture.

One idea — unanimously approved by about 200 growers in the Grand Falls area—is to form a potato marketing cooperative as a step toward placing this crop on the same basis as western wheat. Speculative buying would be ended, and the government-guaranteed price would be known at planting time.

Another is the development of new by-product processes. A British firm (French's) has shown the way by exporting to Canada shipments of packaged dehydrated potato powder.

The exporters, unabashed by the knowledge that they are sending coals to Newcastle, have been selling considerable quantities of this new potato powder in New Brunswick.

Freight costs keep New Brunswick potatoes from a large part of the Canadian market. But powdered and dehydrated, the potatoes could be shipped quite cheaply and marketed right across the country.

Trade:

FAIR BOOM

BECAUSE of exchange conditions and trade demands from overseas customers, Britain and other sterling countries have not maintained the earlier rate of increase in shipments to this country. Imports to Canada from overseas rose from $500 million in late 1946 to $860 million early in 1949, but have since declined to around $800 million. Said Finance

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AMERICAN RESERVE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the American Reserve Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fifteenth day of July, 1950, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any Insurance Company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1950.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
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We are looking for a man of mature judgment with considerable manufacturing and sales experience who has demonstrated his ability successfully, to work out the general management problems of a medium to large-sized enterprise.

Must be self-reliant and aggressive, with plenty of initiative and appreciation for opportunity rather than security. This is an opening for a top-notch executive and the salary offered will be attractive to the right man. Correspondence will be kept strictly confidential. Our employees have been notified this advertisement is being published. Apply in detail and send recent photo to

BOX 238, SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO

Minister Abbott in his Budget speech: "If our overseas friends could get back their traditional share of our import market, they would be earning an additional $200 million a year with which to balance and eventually expand their consumption of Canadian products."

However, overseas interest in the Canadian market is increasing rather than declining; it is evidenced by exhibitors' reservations for the third Canadian International Trade Fair in Toronto, May 29 to June 9. This year over 70 per cent of the total space will be taken up by overseas exhibitors, and for the first time the United Kingdom will actually displace Canada in the total amount of space used. In their drive to earn more dollars to pay for their purchases of Canadian goods, Britain and other overseas countries are sharply increasing the scope and variety of their exhibits. Trade Fair officials report that the Fair will be about 40 per cent bigger than in 1949, with a further large increase in attendance indicated.

Policy:

LESS WHEAT

SOME adjustments in wheat prices were expected. Last fall, British Food Minister Strachey had served notice that the U.K. would be buying less

—J. Lynch

WHEAT *seller: Mr. Howe had a suggestion for Canadian wheat growers.*

Canadian wheat. When the British wheat contract ended, Canada became pretty well dependent on the International Wheat Agreement to provide outlets.

This year, under the agreement, Canada can sell 211 million bushels at $1.50 a bushel (the minimum price). She may get $1.80 a bushel, but no more. Under the British contract Canada was getting $2.00 a bushel, of which prairie farmers were getting $1.75 at the elevators. Under the new marketing drill, the minimum price is lower: $1.40 initial payment.

Even at that, however, the price is still five cents a bushel higher than that set when the five-year pool started.

Farmers were given lots of warning. The new arrangements are for the crop year beginning August 1. Trade Minister Howe's announcement of the new price gives farmers time to reduce the area sown to wheat if they want to.

The Trade Minister wouldn't say that less wheat and more coarse grains would be a good idea; but he dropped a pretty broad hint. "The Government," said Mr. Howe, "anticipates that there will be a continuing demand for oats and barley, and especially for malting barley." Earlier, Agriculture Minister Gardiner had been more outspoken. Unless farmers had very strong ideas of their own, it seemed likely there would be less wheat harvested on the prairies next fall.

Insurance:

COMPANY INVESTMENTS

THE main function of an insurance company is still insurance, but its role as an investor is becoming increasingly important. In a recent address the President of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. quoted President Truman on the subject. "They (life insurance companies) have taken the savings of vast numbers of our people and converted them into substantial investments in our industries. . . . To a significant extent . . . our economic strength depends upon the wisdom with which they perform their heavy responsibilities."

In this respect Metropolitan's annual report has some interesting figures. At the end of 1949 the company's total investments in Canada totalled over $557 million. The dollars found their way into practically every phase of production and distribution.

This amount, plus the payments made to Canadians, exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $364 million.

Last year Canadians bought $208,278,971 of new life insurance protection in the company, bringing its total life insurance in force in Canada at the end of 1949 to $2,356,103,078. To its Canadian policy-holders and their beneficiaries, the company paid $41,286,966 in death claims, matured endowments, dividends and other payments, of which 69 per cent was paid to living policyholders.

—*George Gilbert*

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EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Oil makes a country strong

Try to imagine life without oil! Oil supplies one-quarter of all the heat and power we use . . . in home and factory, on farm and highway. It helps us live better.

For years Canadians have had to depend on foreign countries for almost all the oil they used. Now, after a long and costly search, big new fields have been found in Alberta.

The more oil we produce right here in Canada the stronger we will be. Already the new discoveries have made thousands of new jobs. Millions of U.S. dollars once needed for imported oil are now being saved by the new oil fields, and the prairie consumers are saving money too.

In order that Canadians may reap further benefits, Alberta oil must reach new markets. It must be moved to eastern Canada—2,000 miles away—where it must compete with oil from other areas. That means holding transport costs down to a minimum.

To bring Alberta oil east a tube of steel will span one-third of the continent—from Edmonton to Lake Superior. It is taking shape now. To carry the oil on to Ontario refineries, the largest inland tankers ever built are being constructed in Canadian yards.

There's a big job still to be done before the full benefits of the new oil discoveries reach all Canadians. But the job is being carried on with increasing benefit to all of us. Oil is strengthening the nation.

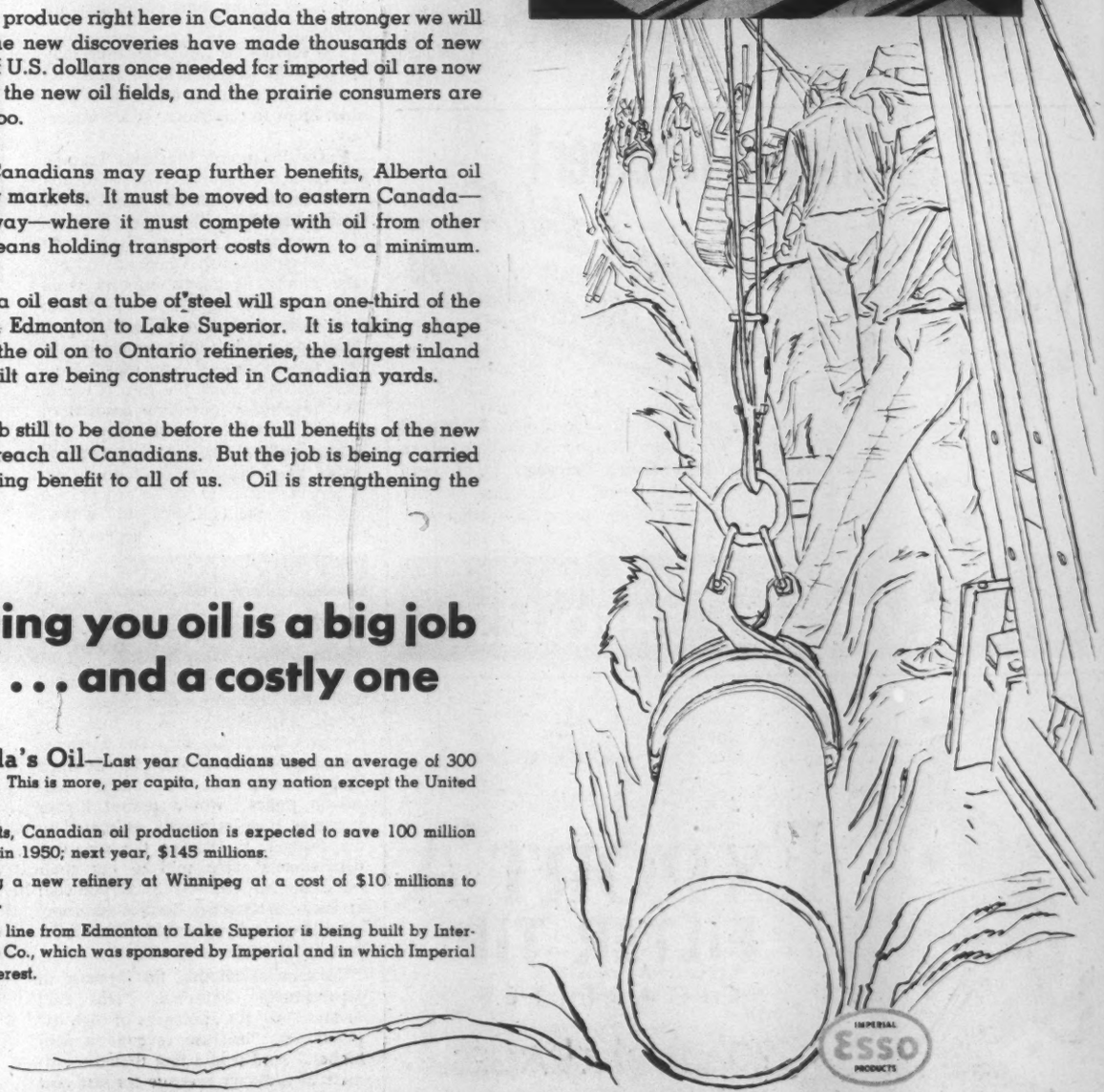
Bringing you oil is a big job . . . and a costly one

About Canada's Oil—Last year Canadians used an average of 300 gallons of oil each. This is more, per capita, than any nation except the United States.

By replacing imports, Canadian oil production is expected to save 100 million scarce U.S. dollars in 1950; next year, $145 millions.

Imperial is building a new refinery at Winnipeg at a cost of $10 millions to process Alberta Oil.

The 1,150-mile pipe line from Edmonton to Lake Superior is being built by Interprovincial Pipe Line Co., which was sponsored by Imperial and in which Imperial holds a minority interest.



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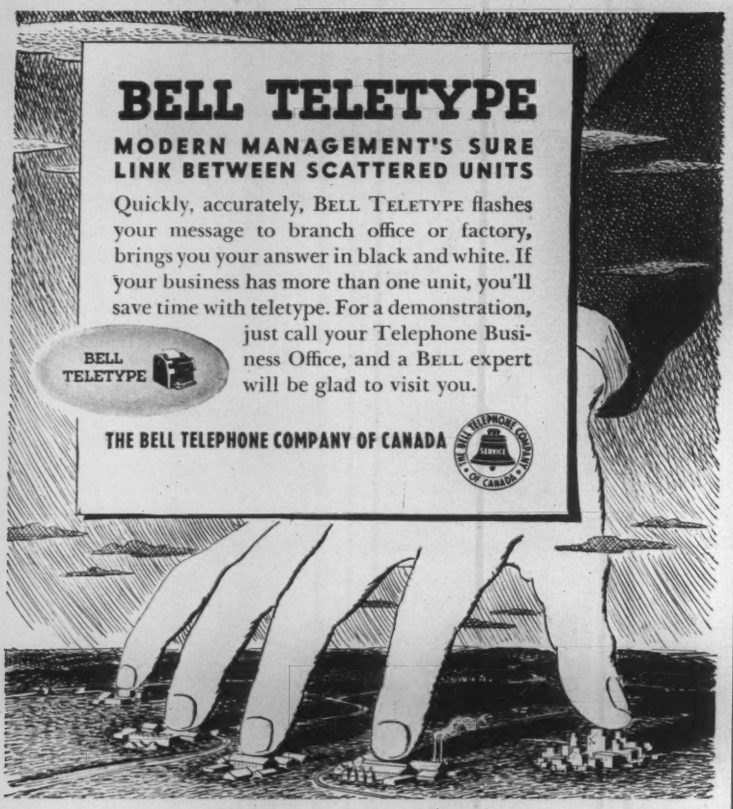
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U.S. BUSINESS

AFTER ERP?

U. S. CONGRESS apparently was just being playful and delightfully Irish when it voted to hold up ERP aid to Britain until the U.K. did what New York's Irishmen wanted it to. Thinkers on both sides of the Atlantic, however, were not amused. They were impressed, but only by the fact that quite a few Congressmen don't realize the importance of ECA,—to Europe, as well as the United States.

It didn't leave much doubt that ERP would end—as scheduled—in 1952, whether Europe was ready or not. With such a short time to go, U.S. trade figures were especially significant. U.S. exports are about $16 billion a year; imports are $10 billion. That's for the whole world. But ECA chief Paul Hoffman disclosed that American imports from Marshall Aid countries totalled only $735 million last year. Grants of $5 billion were required to finance U.S. exports.

When Marshall Aid stops, U.S. exports will fall by one-third unless her customers are earning more U.S. dollars, or unless some alternative aid scheme is developed.

The temper of Congress, especially as recently demonstrated, indicates that the first solution is the most possible. Steps to implement it are underway.

Early this month President Truman put former Army Secretary Gordon Gray to work on the problem of closing the $6 billion gap between U.S. exports and imports. His job will be a tough one, for Americans do not take kindly to heavy imports from abroad if those imports compete with their own production. The U.S. produces too much itself to make it possible for imports of only non-competitive goods to close the gap. It would take an almost incredible amount of Turkish tobacco, wood-pulp, diamonds and tin to do it. Stockpiling would help, but that can't go on indefinitely, and Europe's selling troubles in the U.S. probably will.

U.K. BUSINESS

Policy:

U.K. BUDGET

ALMOST every banker and economist has recommended lower domestic expenditures as a tonic for Britain's economic ills. The Government agrees. Last April Sir Stafford Cripps stated that "only major changes in policy" would permit higher expenses than originally estimated in the Budget. In August the spending departments were told to cut their estimates for 1950-51 by 5 per cent at least. In October further economy steps were taken to resist the inflationary effect of devaluation.

In spite of all this, the increase in expenditures continued. "This isn't serious," say the apologists of high expenditures, "because revenue is also higher." And it is a fact that the estimate of ordinary revenue for last year was exceeded. With both sides of the account expanded, the estimated surplus was just about what was expected. So, from a Government Budget point of view, it is asked, what does it matter?

It can matter a lot, even from this limited point of view. For the increase in expenditure is probably permanent, but the increase in revenue is not. Revenue, in fact, seems already on the down-turn. Full employment kept revenue from personal incomes at a very high level. But full employment is no longer assured. The need to economize on personal expenditure has already reduced the yield from duties on alcohol and tobacco. And commodities in general retail trade that carry a high sales tax are likely to follow downward.

London opinion is that the big revenue surplus for last year is of little more than historical interest. Sir Stafford Cripps, they say, will be much too optimistic if he bases the coming year's revenue estimate on last year's experience. Quite apart from losses on income and sales taxes, there were factors in previous years' revenue which won't be recurring.

—U.K.I.O.

U.K. WORKERS: *No jobless yet, but is full employment assured forever?*

For instance, much of the high revenues of earlier years came from sales of surplus war stores and so on, at inflated prices. The inflated prices being particularly significant after devaluation.

Another point is the recent election. All, apparently, is not sweetness and light between the small man and his "own party." The Government's deflationary policy (*i.e.*, high taxes) has irked even the "little fellow." A small increase in personal allowances free from tax may be considered a cheap way of bringing about a reconciliation. Tax-wise the trend is downward, and revenues can be expected to drop. Expenditures, on the other hand, are pretty well committed to a gradual rise.

The 1950 British Budget is a crucial one, but it's not likely to be particularly inspiring. No one expects a significant change in the relationship between public and private finance. The Government is still committed to expenditures which will absorb about two-fifths of the national income.

Landsakes... I guess I do use Nickel

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"My sheets and pillow cases come back from the laundry white as snow because 'Monel' equipment is used in washing them. 'Monel' does not rust or stain. It wears longer."

"The heating elements of my toaster, range and percolator all last longer because they are made of Nickel alloys. My knives, forks and spoons are made of a silvery metal composed of nickel, copper and zinc, then silver plated."

"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

Forty-three years of research have uncovered hundreds of uses for Nickel in the United States and other countries. Now Nickel exports bring in millions of U.S. dollars yearly. These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees and also help pay Canadian railwaymen, lumbermen, iron and steel workers and other men and women making supplies for the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries.

IN EVERY LIFE

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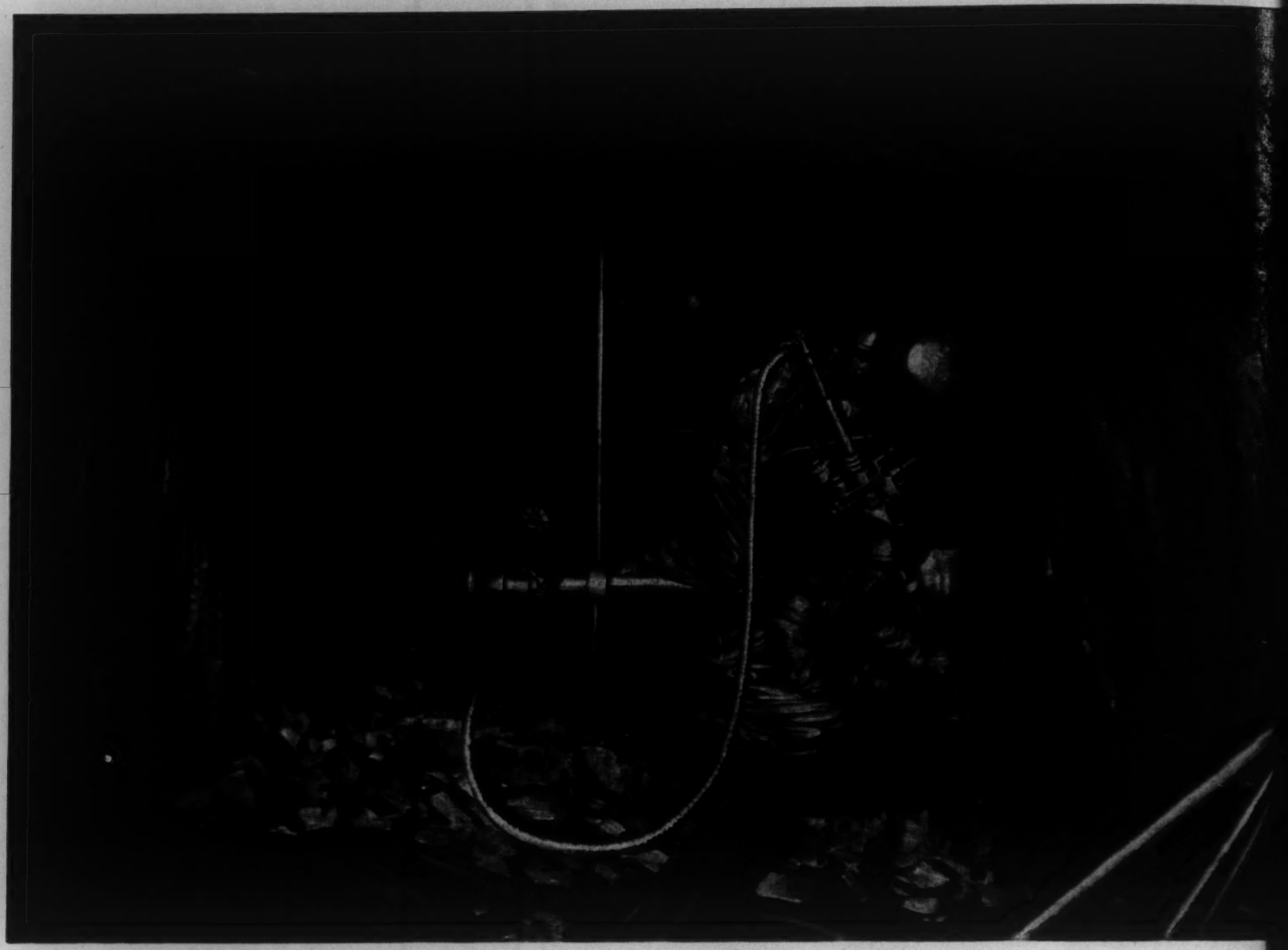

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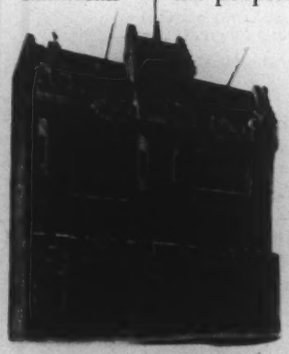

Nature has endowed our country with an almost limitless supply of valuable resources. Properly used and converted to manufactured goods, these resources can carry our nation to unprecedented greatness. But first, the peoples of other lands must learn of the prestige and quality of Canadian products.

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The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.

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